

Schuschnigg's Marriage Held Invalid by Nazis

Buerckel Repudiates Proxy Wedding and Asserts Ex-Chancellor Will Be Tried for 'Judicial Murders'

VIENNA, June 30 (AP).—Joseph Buerckel, German High Commissioner for annexed Austria, asserted today that, so far as the Nazi regime was concerned, Kurt Schuschnigg, deposed Austrian Chancellor, was not a married man.

(An Associated Press dispatch from Vienna on June 3 reported that Schuschnigg and Countess Vera Fugger von Babenhausen had been married by proxy in a Catholic ceremony, which Schuschnigg could not attend because of his detention.) "But even if he were married," Buerckel added in a conference with newspaper correspondents, "I would not permit him to enjoy privileges which other persons under arrest do not enjoy."

"Schuschnigg will in all likelihood be brought to trial on a charge of permitting or being responsible for 'judicial murders,'" Buerckel said, referring to what the Nazis have called miscarriages of justice in which the accused were put to death. "Our Fuehrer in a Reichstag speech, however, promised that his life would be spared."

Buerckel assured the newspaper men that Schuschnigg was still in Vienna and had three rooms to live in. He declined, however, to permit correspondents to visit the place of detention.

Some one asked why Schuschnigg was not freed, since, as the Nazis say, he is no longer dangerous.

"It is not a question of danger but justice," Buerckel replied. "I deem it desirable that the whole Schuschnigg question be clarified in the direction of criminal aspects. You would be surprised if you knew what I know."

A member of Buerckel's staff said the Catholic Diocese of Vienna also did not recognize Schuschnigg's marriage as valid.

Proxy Marriages Recognized

Roman Catholic canon law recognizes a marriage in which one of the principals is represented by a proxy, provided the commission or mandate from the absentee is properly executed and the marriage is carried out as specified in the mandate. The mandate must be in writing and must name two persons to witness the ceremony and name the other party to the marriage. The mandate itself must be witnessed by two persons and by the priest of the parish where it is executed.

The Associated Press reported that the marriage of Schuschnigg and the Countess took place in the private chapel of the Dominican Church in downtown Vienna, with his brother, Dr. Arthur Schuschnigg, acting as proxy. Major General Arthur von Schuschnigg, the former Chancellor's father, was witness for the bride, and the bridegroom's witness was the sacristan of the church. It was reported that the Countess received a letter from the bridegroom which said: "By this time we should be man and wife. This makes me extremely happy. A thousand kisses. Kurt."

The thirty-four-year-old Countess, considered one of Vienna's most beautiful women, was Schuschnigg's daily companion during his confinement by the Nazis at Belvedere Palace until his removal to an undisclosed place a week before the wedding. The first marriage of the Countess, mother of four children, was annulled by the Vatican on December 16, 1937, for reasons not given. Schuschnigg's first wife was killed in an automobile accident in 1935, leaving him one son.

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THESE WERE AMONG THE POINTS HE MADE:

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HE SAID HE EXPECTED TO MAKE A STATEMENT SOON ON LONDON NEGOTIATIONS

1938

30.24-341

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REGULAR SERVICE OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL LOAN 1930.

THE MORGAN FIRM, IN ITS NOTIFICATION TO HOLDERS OF THE SITUATION, POINTED OUT THAT FIVE MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS ON THE AUSTRIAN LOAN SERVICE HAD BEEN RECEIVED UP TO AND INCLUDING MAY 1. ONE MORE MONTHLY INSTALLMENT ON SERVICE ACCOUNT WAS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE JULY 1 COUPON PAYMENT.

WE1132PFD

VIENNA, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL NAZI ORGAN, VOELKISCHER BEOBSACHTER PUBLISHED THE NAMES TODAY OF 7,126 VIENNA JEWS "TEMPORARILY REMOVED" FROM THE LIST OF PRACTICING LAWYERS.

PERMISSION WAS GRANTED, HOWEVER, FOR 1,090 JEWISH WAR VETERANS TO CONTINUE THEIR LAW PRACTICES.

JHS22AED

PRAHA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JUNE 29-(AP)-FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS TODAY PROFESSED TO KNOW NOTHING OF A GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST LAMPOONING OF ADOLF HITLER AS REPORTED BY AN OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH.

NUMEROUS SATIRICAL DITTIES WITH THE NAZIS AS TARGETS ARE CURRENT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SUNG BY SOLDIERS AND SCHOOL-BOYS, BUT IT WAS SAID THEY ARE NOT TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS AS ALLEGED BY THE GERMAN DISPATCH.

ONE OF THE SONGS, WHICH ORIGINATED IN AN ARMY BARRACKS, RUNS SOMETHING LIKE THIS:

"WE'LL CLOUT YOU ON THE BEAN, HITLER,

"SO NO ONE CAN PUT YOU TOGETHER AGAIN;

"THEN, HITLER, YOU WILL REALIZE

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AS THE FOREIGN OFFICE DISCLAIMED KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PROTEST, PREMIER MILAN HODZA CONTINUED TALKS WITH POLITICAL LEADERS SEEKING A SOLUTION OF THE VEXATIOUS MINORITIES PROBLEM WHICH HAS CAUSED TENSION

WITH GERMANY.

HE RECEIVED POLISH AND HUNGARIAN MINORITY LEADERS FOR CONVERSATIONS THAT WERE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

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BERLIN, JUNE 29-(AP)-GERMANY PROTESTED SHARPLY TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY, CHARGING REICHSFUEHRER ADOLF HITLER RECENTLY WAS LAMPOONED IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AT BRNO, CAPITAL OF MORAVIA, AND IN OTHER DISTRICTS. AN OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM PRAHA SAID THE GERMAN ENVOY TOLD THE CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN OFFICE THE "UNTENABLE SITUATION" MUST END IMMEDIATELY AND THOSE RESPONSIBLE MUST BE PUNISHED.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT AN OFFENSIVE SONG ABOUT HITLER WAS SUNG NOT ONLY WITH THE TOLERANCE OF THE TEACHERS, BUT THAT THE TEACHERS HAD WRITTEN THE SONG ON THE BLACKBOARD SO THE CHILDREN COULD COPY IT IN THEIR NOTEBOOKS.

IT WAS DESCRIBED AS THE "SAME SONG OF HATE" SUNG BY MARCHING CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

DUGPED

VIENNA, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE BULK OF AUSTRIA'S PRIVATELY OWNED ELECTRICAL, STEEL AND AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRIES PASSED INTO THE GOVERNMENT'S HANDS TODAY TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE NEW STATE-OWNED HERMANN GOERING STEEL WORKS.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT DISCLOSED THAT A MAJORITY OF THE STOCK OF THE COMPANIES BECAME AVAILABLE TO THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE MERGER OF THE THREE LARGEST AUSTRIAN BANKS--THE MERKURBANK, LAENDERBANK AND ZIVNOSTENSKA--WHICH NOW ARE UNDER THE DOMINATION OF THE STATE-OWNED DRESDNER BANK.

INCLUDED IN THE TRANSFER WERE THE STEYR, DAIMLER AND PUCH AUTOMOBILE WORKS, THE SIKERING RAILWAY CAR FACTORY, JUDENBURG STEEL WORKS AND VIENNA PAUKER WORKS.

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ON AUSTRIAN EXTERNAL LOANS WHICH GERMANY HAS REPUDIATED.

IC120PED
PRAHA, JUNE 30-(AP)-OFFICIAL CZECHOSLOVAK CIRCLES COULD NOT CONFIRM TODAY A DND (OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY) REPORT THAT GERMANY HAD PROTESTED SHARPLY CONCERNING AN ALLEGED LAMPOONING OF CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER BY YOUTHS SINGING SONGS IN SCHOOLS AT BRNO, THE CAPITAL OF MORAVIA.

456.25
THE GERMAN AGENCY SAID AN OFFENSIVE SONG ABOUT HITLER NOT ONLY WAS SUNG WITH THE TOLERANCE OF THE TEACHERS, BUT THAT THE INSTRUCTORS HAD COPIED THE DITTY ON THE BLACKBOARD SO IT COULD BE TRANSCRIBED TO NOTEBOOKS.

BUT INFORMED CIRCLES IN PRAHA DISCLAIMED KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SONGS LAMPOONING THE REICHSFUEHRER BEING TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS, THOUGH THEY SAID THERE WERE IN CIRCULATION A NUMBER OF OLD PATRIOTIC SONGS PRAISING THE DETERMINATION OF THE SLAVIC RACE TO WARD OFF TEUTONIC AGGRESSION.

JUL 2 1938
THEY POINTED OUT, MOREOVER, THAT VACATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY BEGAN SOME DAYS AGO.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID CZECHOSLOVAK LAWS PROVIDE SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF SLANDERING THE HEAD OF A FOREIGN STATE.

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U929AED

PRAHA, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN OFFICE DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD RECEIVED A GERMAN COMPLAINT AGAINST ALLEGED RIDICULE OF CHANCELLOR HITLER IN SCHOOLS AT BRNO, CAPITAL OF MORAVIA.

OFFICIALS WITHHELD COMMENT PENDING EXAMINATION OF SPECIFIC CHARGES, PARTICULARLY THAT TEACHERS USED SONGS OFFENSIVE TO GERMANS IN CLASSROOM EXERCISES.

REICH YIELDS TO BRITAIN ON VIENNA LOANS

New Agreement Also Includes German Obligations To England

Status Of Debts Owed To Americans By Austria Unchanged

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 1—Germany assumed responsibility today for the principal loans of annexed Austria in a broad settlement of greater Germany's obligations to Great Britain.

The agreement was on a strictly two-nation basis, excluding all other countries holding both German and Austrian bonds, and followed threats that Britain would commandeer German commercial credits here to pay interest on the debts if Germany continued to disavow Austrian obligations.

Trade Balance Is Factor

The status of debts owed the United States remained unchanged. The United States is not in the same favorable bargaining position as Great Britain toward Germany.

Germany buys more from the United States than she sells—just the opposite of the Anglo-German relations—and consequently the United States lacks the same trade lever to force a settlement.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Since April 6 the State Department in Washington has sent three communications to Germany, seeking settlement of the Austrian debts to the United States, amounting to \$20,000,000. Germany has not replied.]

Included in the Anglo-German agreement were reductions for British in interest rates on two loans floated

to help Germany's reparations settlements.

Dawes Loan Rate Cut

The 1924 Dawes loan was cut from seven per cent. interest to five per cent. and two per cent. cumulative sinking fund. A similar arrangement was made for the Austrian seven per cent. loan of 1930.

Interest on the 1930 Young loan was reduced from five and one-half per cent. to four and one-half per cent. and one per cent. cumulative sinking fund beginning after two years. The Saarbrücken loan was similarly handled.

Germany also agreed to pay interest on provincial loans in sterling instead of blocked marks.

To Prevent Trade Upset

The two countries undertook safeguards to prevent an upset in Anglo-German trade as a result of the financial understanding which Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, outlined before the House of Commons, and which leaves British bondholders practically where they were before Germany's annexation of Austria March 13.

"As regards trade," Sir John said, "an agreement has been reached for revision of the allocation for United Kingdom exports out of sterling proceeds of German exports to the United Kingdom on a sliding scale which would enable the level of United Kingdom exports to the greater Reich (Germany with Austria) to be maintained as heretofore."

Also Open Trade Talks

Germany agreed to use more of this allocation for British goods, but the quota could be changed by negotiation if sterling proceeds from German exports remaining to Germany fall too low to enable her to meet financial obligations to the United Kingdom.

Furthermore, Germany and Britain started conferences about improving their trade relations.

"Formal agreements are now being signed," Sir John said.

Other Governments are expected now to examine their trade with Germany to determine whether settlements as favorable as the Anglo-German agreement can be made.

Nine countries, including Britain, Italy and France, guaranteed Austrian international loans of about \$120,000,000 in 1933 and 1934 for reconstruction. Austria had borrowed about \$40,000,000 more before her annexation.

Germany stopped paying on June 1, and Walther Funk, German Economic Minister, said Germany was not legally or morally responsible for the Austrian borrowings. He also declared interest on the Dawes and Young loans "must be reduced to a normal level."

MANY BELIEVED THE BRITISH NEGOTIATORS WERE ABLE TO FORCE THE ANGLO-GERMAN SETTLEMENT BECAUSE GERMANY ANNUALLY SOLD BETWEEN £5,000,000 AND £8,000,000 (\$30,000,000 AND \$40,000,000) MORE TO BRITAIN THAN BRITAIN BOUGHT FROM GERMANY.

IN EFFECT, BRITAIN SAID THE EXTRA STERLING WHICH GERMANY OBTAINED IN TRADE SHOULD BE APPLIED TO THE GERMAN AUSTRIAN INDEBTEDNESS, OR BRITAIN WOULD CLAMP ON A CLEARING ARRANGEMENT REDUCING GERMAN TRADE ALMOST TO A BARTER STATUS.

SIR JOHN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT "WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE QUESTION OF LEGAL LIABILITY, THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WILL REIMBURSE THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT FOR ANY SUMS PAID IN RESPECT OF THEIR (BRITAIN'S) GUARANTEES OF THE AUSTRIAN GUARANTEED LOANS AND WILL INSURE FULL SERVICE OF THESE BONDS OWNED BY BRITISH HOLDERS ON JULY 1, 1938."

SIR JOHN ADDED THAT SERVICE OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT FOUR PER CENT FUNDING BONDS AND AUSTRIAN KREDIT ANSTALT BONDS OWNED BY BRITONS WOULD CONTINUE IN FULL.

"IN RESPECT OF OTHER MEDIUM AND LONG TERM DEBTS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA," HE SAID, "THERE WILL BE A TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT UNDER WHICH DURING THE NEXT TWO YEARS COUPONS, DIVIDENDS ET CETERA WILL BE PAID IN CASH AT 50 PER CENT OF THEIR NOMINAL AMOUNT WITH A MAXIMUM OF FOUR PER CENT."

"THE STANDSTILL AGREEMENT RELATING TO BANKING DEBTS IS NOT AFFECTED."

W552PED

Austrian Debt Pact Reached

Simon Reveals Agreement Between London and Berlin on External Loans. 30.24

LONDON, July 1 (A. P.).—An announcement that British and German negotiators had reached an agreement on Austrian external loans was made today by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir John told the House of Commons that "without prejudice to the question of legal liability, the German Government will reimburse the United Kingdom Government for any sums paid in respect of their (Britain's) guarantees of the Austrian guaranteed loans and will insure full service of the bonds of these loans owned by British holders on July 1, 1938."

Defaults on payments on Austrian bond issues since Germany's annexation of Austria have brought protests from the United States, Britain, France and other countries.

The Chancellor continued: "The settlement also confirms the principle of the arrangement reached between the German representatives and the German long term creditors' committee regarding the future service of other German and Austrian long term debts."

Terms of Servicing.

"Under this arrangement the service of the following German and Austrian loans will be:

"For the Dawes loan and the Austrian 7 per cent loan of 1930, 5 per cent interest and 2 per cent cumulative sinking fund.

"For the Young loan and the Saarbruecken loan, 4½ per cent interest and 1 per cent cumulative sinking fund, beginning after two years."

[The Dawes loan, made in 1924, was at 7 per cent and about \$80,000,000 is still outstanding. The Young loan of 1930, was at 5½ per cent and about \$200,000,000 is outstanding. Both were floated to help Germany's reparations settlement.]

Negotiations for a settlement of the troublesome debts question have been in progress in London between Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economic adviser to the British Government, and German representatives.

Standstill Pact Untouched.

"Service of the German Government 4 per cent funding bonds and also of Austrian Kredit Anstalt bonds owned by British holders will continue in full," Sir John said. "In respect of other medium and long-term debts of Germany and Austria there will be a temporary settlement under which during the next two years coupons, dividends, &c., will be paid in cash at 50 per cent of their nominal amount with a maximum of 4 per cent."

"The standstill agreement relating to banking debts is not affected."

"As regards trade, an agreement has been reached for revision of the allocation for United Kingdom

exports out of sterling proceeds of German exports to the United Kingdom on a sliding scale which should enable the level of United Kingdom exports to the Greater Reich (Germany with Austria) to be maintained as heretofore.

"The German Government have agreed that a larger proportion of

this allocation will be used for British goods; but if the sterling proceeds of German exports left at the disposal of the German Government are inadequate to meet their financial obligations to the United Kingdom, it will be open to the German Government to approach his Majesty's Government with a view to reduction of the allocation for United Kingdom exports.

"Finally, the two governments have undertaken to enter into further negotiations with a view to increasing their mutual trade and improving trade relations between the two countries."

"Formal agreements are now being signed."

Washington Not Pleased.

WASHINGTON, July 1 (A. P.).—State Department officials looked in vain today for a reply from Germany on settlement of Austria's debts to the United States. They did not feel any better about it when they heard that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced that an accord had been reached with Germany for the payment of Austria's debts to Great Britain.

The United States has addressed three diplomatic communications to Germany on this subject, the first dated April 6.

No reply has been received. Nevertheless State Department officials said the United States would continue to insist that Germany assume Austria's obligations to this country, both public and private bonds, and undertake regular servicing of them.

It is believed here Great Britain was able to bring about a settlement by threatening Germany with application of a clearing arrangement for the payment of the debts. By this method Great Britain, which buys more from Germany than she sells to her, would hold back sufficient money owed on purchased goods to pay off her own holders of Austrian bonds.

The United States, which sells more to Germany than she buys from her, is not in the same position to bring similar pressure to bear.

Twelve Nazi Officials In Austria Held

Commissioners For Business Are Seized On Charges Of Abusing Their Powers

[By the Associated Press]

Vienna, July 2—The arrest of twelve Nazi commissioners for private business in Austria on charges of abusing power was disclosed today by Adolf Hitler's chief Austrian deputy, Joseph Buerckel.

He announced the twelve men have been interned in a concentration camp, but did not reveal details of the charges against them.

At the same time Buerckel offered a 50-mark (\$20) reward for anyone who catches an informer turning in false information when denouncing suspects to the police.

The reward, he explained, resulted from a number of political denunciations in which innocent persons lost their jobs or were arrested after the union of Austria with Germany.

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PRAHA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JULY 2 (AP)—A NEWLY

APPOINTED EIGHT-MAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE MET TODAY FOR CONSIDERA-

TION OF THE PROPOSED NATIONALITIES STATUTE DESIGNED TO SOLVE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S PRESSING PROBLEM OF ~~MINORITIES~~ ^{MINORITIES} WITHIN

HER FRONTIERS.

CONTENTS OF THE STATUTE ~~WAS~~ ^{WERE} CLOSELY GUARDED BUT ITWAS ~~KNOW~~ ^{KNOWN} THE COMMITTEE DISCUSSED THE FIRST PARAGRAPH

DEALING WITH DEFINITIONS OF NATIONALIZATION AND DENATIONALIZATION.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS EXPRESSED HOPE OF HASTENING

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS AS SOON AS THE SOKOL (INTERNATIONAL SPORTS

ORGANIZATIONS) CONGRESS FESTIVITIES ~~ARE ENDED~~ ^{WILL BE HELD} ~~JULY 6~~ ^{IN PRAGUE}**Dr. Freud, Ill in London,
Accorded Royal Privilege**

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 4.—Dr. Sigmund Freud, aged, saddened and ill, received a privilege today that never before had been accorded any one but a British King.

The famed psychologist, a self-exile from Austria, has been a member of the Royal Society since 1936.

Because his physicians have forbidden him to leave his St. John's Wood home, the charter book of the scientific society, containing the 280-year-old record of its members, was taken to his house for his signature.

A society official said it was the first time the book had been removed from the organization's headquarters except for the signature of a King.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL TRIED**Police Major Gets 3 Years for
Harming Nazis in 1934**

KLAGENFURT, Germany, July 5 (AP).—Joseph Wunsch, a former major of Austrian police, today was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the first major trial under the Nazi regime in Austria of officials of the fallen Schuschnigg Government.

He and other former police officials of Carinthia were accused of having "sadistically beaten and otherwise maltreated" more than 100 Austrian Nazis under arrest at Klagenfurt in 1934, when their party was illegal in Austria.

Joseph Roesch, former police inspector, was sentenced to thirty months in prison. Other sentences are expected shortly.

**Vatican Paper Condemns
Anti-Jewish Propaganda****Calls It 'Unworthy of 20 Cen-
turies of Christian Civilization'**

VATICAN CITY, July 5 (AP).—The

Vatican newspaper, "L'Osservatore Romano," asserted today that anti-Jewish propaganda was "unworthy of twenty centuries of Christian civilization."

Recalling the words of Christ forgiving his crucifiers, the paper said:

"It is inevitable that any time we abandon the life of the Gospels, human lives perish. Toward the Israelites we are not only extremely anti-Christian and anti-civil, but inhuman."

For them the misery of exile and outlawing is not enough; it goes on to the pillory, beatings, wounding and death.

"Propaganda against Jews assumes, wherever it is organized and led, proportions unworthy of twenty centuries of Christian civilization."

Commenting on steps taken in Austria to prevent false accusations by rewarding those disclosing them, the article said: "Only now is Diogenes' lamp searching for false accusers lighted with 50 marks."

REFUGEES' HAVEN**IN SOUTH AMERICA
FAVORED BY U. S.****British Dominions Also to
Be Suggested as Home
for Exiles**

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—South America and the British Dominions, in the opinion of the State Department, would be the principal havens for the oppressed Jews and other political refugees of Germany and Austria.

The transportation of the refugees, American officials believe, should be financed in large part by private organizations of the wealthier nations such as the United States and Great Britain.

These ideas will be presented to the International Conference on Refugees convening tomorrow at Evian, France, on the call of Secretary of State Hull. Delegates of thirty-eight nations will attempt to arrange a haven for the hundreds of thousands of persons seeking new homes.

The United States will be represented by Myron C. Taylor, former head of the United States Steel Corporation. He is assisted by Robert Pell, disarmament expert of the State Department, and George L. Brandt, former chief of the visa division of the State Department.

The United States cannot take care of more than a small portion of the refugees. Secretary Hull's invitation to the other nations specifically stated that assistance was to be given within the framework of existing immigration laws.

The combined immigration quota for Germans and Austrians for the fiscal year just begun is only 27,370. The number of refugees hoping to leave has been estimated as high as 1,000,000.

One problem before the committee will be to induce Germany to permit refugees to take their property with them in the form of foreign currency. At present, Jews leaving Germany can depart with only 5 per cent of the value of their property.

**CONFERENCE TO AID
JEWS OPENS TODAY****Will Discuss Shelter For
Members Of Race Desiring
To Leave Germany****More Than 30 Nations Rep-
resented At Meeting Called
By Roosevelt**

[By the Associated Press]

Evian-Les-Bains, France, July 5.—Delegates of more than thirty nations assembled here tonight to thrash out the problem of sheltering Greater Germany's Jews, political refugees and would-be exiles at a conference called by President Roosevelt.

This constituted the world's first attempt at a round-table conference of nations to settle a problem as old as the Caesars.

Officially styled the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees Conference, the sessions were scheduled to start at 4 P. M. tomorrow at this resort on Lake Geneva to discuss means of finding new homes for those who have no place in the Third Reich.

[Associated Press Editor's Note.—Altogether, some quarters have estimated, 1,000,000 persons would emigrate from Greater Germany if given an opportunity. Jews in German Austria are estimated at approximately 200,000, while persons with some part of Jewish blood in their veins are believed to be a few hundred thousand more.]

Taylor May Be Chosen Head
Myron C. Taylor, former head of the United States Steel Corporation, led the United States delegation and was widely mentioned as probable president of the conference.

He was expected in United States quarters to suggest that South American countries and the British dominions most easily could give a fresh start in life to thousands of anti-Nazis, especially those from German Austria who have left or want to leave.

It was the seizure of Austria by Chancellor Adolf Hitler March 13 and the consequent attempted mass flight of Austrian anti-Nazis to other countries that prompted President Roosevelt to call the parley—a conference unique in both pre-war and post-war meetings of statesmen.

To Act With League Group

The conference will dovetail its work with that of the already existing League of Nations commission which has attempted to shelter refugees from Germany before the annexation of Austria.

As far as was known but one coun-

try—Italy—declined an invitation to the conference.

Reservations on the part of many nations represented, however, were expected to make the discussions by no means easy sailing.

France, traditionally the home for political exiles of many hues and creeds, has been forced to cope with growing problems of international espionage, and as a consequence has taken steps to strengthen her police organizations dealing with the alien.

She is not expected to open her frontiers further to homeless German wanderers.

French Suggest Action By U. S.

In fact, one suggestion in French quarters was that the United States reserve for the refugees her entire immigration quotas for some years to come. (Total number of immigrants admitted to the United States in the year ended June 30, 1937, was 50,244.)

Finance offered another snag. Germany, who so far has held aloof from the conference, may be asked to allow refugees to bring out of the country all or a large part of their effects. The conference also must set up plans for financing evacuation and housing of refugees.

In some quarters it was said the Jewish Zionist organization would demand that Britain throw open Palestine to 50,000 Jews in 1938, and more in future years.

But Britain, with the Palestine partition problem and continuous Arab-Jewish disorders on her hands, probably will not welcome the suggestion.

The conference, with many of its sessions private, is expected to last ten days.

WASHINGTON, JULY 5-(AP)—MYRON C. TAYLOR, FORMERLY HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, MAKES HIS DEBUT TOMORROW AS A DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

HE IS IN EVIAN, FRANCE, ON THE SHORES OF LAKE GENEVA, TO CONSULT REPRESENTATIVES OF 32 OTHER NATIONS IN AN EFFORT TO FIND NEW HOMES FOR SOME HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN REFUGEES.

THE 64-YEAR-OLD STEEL MAGNATE HAS BEEN GIVEN THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR, WITHOUT PAY. HE WILL MAKE AN IMPORTANT ADDRESS TOMORROW SETTING FORTH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S SUGGESTION OF TRANSPLANTING THE REFUGEES TO MORE HOSPITABLE PLACES.

MR. TAYLOR LEFT HIS BEAUTIFUL VILLA IN THE HILLS OVERLOOKING FLORENCE, ITALY, TO ENGAGE IN THE CONVERSATIONS, EXPECTED TO LAST NEARLY TWO WEEKS. HE IS ASSISTED BY ROBERT PELL, DISARMAMENT EXPERT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AND GEORGE BRANDT, FORMER CHIEF OF THE VISA DIVISION.

ALTHOUGH ALL THE COUNTRIES ATTENDING THE MEETING ARE AGREED ON THE NECESSITY FOR AIDING THE REFUGEES, MR. TAYLOR'S DIPLOMACY WILL BE GIVEN MORE THAN ONE TEST BY CONFLICTING VIEWS AS TO HOW AND TO WHOM THE ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE GIVEN.

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL HAS BEEN INSISTENT THAT HE HAS CONVOKED THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING SOLELY FOR GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN REFUGEES, BUT ALREADY THE DELEGATES ARE BEING URGED TO EXTEND HELP TO OTHER NATIONALITIES AS WELL, PARTICULARLY ITALIAN POLITICAL REFUGEES.

MYRON TAYLOR WARNS COUNCIL AIDING EXILES

Former Head of
Addresses M

France on Refugees.

ATTACKS GERMAN POLICIES

Chairman of U. S. Delegates
Says Forced Migrations Can
Cause a Catastrophe.

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France, July
6 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, head

of the United States delegation, gave a blunt warning to the thirty-two-nation conference on refugees today that the forced migration of political and racial groups can bring "catastrophic suffering" upon the world. Addressing the opening session of the meeting, which is the result of President Roosevelt's invitation to other nations to discuss the refugee problem, Mr. Taylor said "general unrest and international strain" were unavoidable results of this migration. He named only one country—Germany.

nomic conditions and at a time of stress." This wave of migration, he said, is forced upon the world at large and "artificially stimulated by governmental practices in some countries."

Calling forced migration of minorities "chaotic dumping of unfortunate peoples," he declared this a more disturbing practice even than dumping merchandise, the disruptive consequences of which are generally known.

Finds Retaliation Encouraged.

It renders racial and religious problems more acute in all parts of the world, he said, and encourages retaliation against the responsible countries.

"International mistrust and suspicion is heightened," he asserted, "and fear, which is an important obstacle to general appeasement between nations, is accentuated."

He predicted "catastrophic human suffering" unless nations unite in an effort to halt this "anarchical practice by some governments."

Mr. Taylor suggested to the conference that, although its ultimate goal should be to give aid "wherever governmental intolerance shall have created a refugee problem," it might be necessary at this time to "focus our immediate attention upon the most pressing problem of political refugees from Germany (including Austria)."

Accordingly, he said, the United States referred specifically to the German problem when inviting nations to attend the refugee conference.

Berenger Praises Roosevelt.

Henry Berenger, chairman of the French Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs, in opening the conference, said the whole world owes thanks to President Roosevelt for "his generous initiatives and notably for that which has brought us here."

"We hope that something really can be done for political refugees due to the practical collaboration of the United States," he declared.

The conference received a memorandum from Francesco Nitti, exiled former Premier of Italy, asking that the question of Italian refugees be taken up conjointly with the German and Austrian discussions.

An Austrian refugee leader, Arthur Rosenberg, told American dele-

gates he believed 75 per cent of Austrians would leave their country if allowed to take a substantial part of their property with them.

"I need not emphasize that discrimination and pressure against minority groups and disregard of elementary human life are contrary to the principles of what we have come to regard as accepted standards of civilization," the former head of the United States Steel Corporation declared.

Calls It Chaotic Dumping.

He outlined the scope of the conference as to take in all problems dealing with the "great bodies of reluctant migrants who must be absorbed in abnormal circumstances with a disregard of eco-

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, HEADED BY MYRON C. TAYLOR, FORMER HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, TOOK THE LEAD IN PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLING THE REFUGEE PROBLEM—MADE ACUTE BY THE AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION MARCH 13.

THE AMERICANS MADE IT PLAIN, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNITED STATES' ATTITUDE WAS ONE OF HELPFULNESS RATHER THAN DIRECTION. OFFICIALS SAID THEY WERE TRYING TO HELP SHAPE PLANS BUT "WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE THE FINAL JUDGES OF WHATEVER MAY BE DONE."

(THE AUSTRIAN POPULATION IN THE 1934 CENSUS WAS 6,760,233. VARIOUS ESTIMATES PUT THE NUMBER OF JEWS IN AUSTRIA AT THE TIME OF THE AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION AT 200,000 TO 300,000, AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH SOME JEWISH BLOOD AT 600,000—ROUGHLY TEN PER CENT OF THE POPULATION.)

CONSEQUENTLY SOME HESITATION WAS SHOWN IN CONSIDERING FRENCH PLANS TO MAKE TAYLOR CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE, OFFICIALLY KNOWN AS THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFUGEES.

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TAYLOR SAID HE WAS INCLINED TO REFUSE TO SERVE AND OTHER AMERICANS SAID FRANKLY THEY HOPED "IT WOULD NOT HAPPEN."

THE CONFERENCE PROGRAM LISTED FOUR IMPORTANT ITEMS:

1. STEPS TO FACILITATE SETTLEMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES OF GERMAN POLITICAL REFUGEES WHO, FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE CONFERENCE, WERE DEFINED AS "PERSONS DESIRING TO LEAVE GERMANY AS WELL AS THOSE WHO HAVE LEFT ALREADY."

2. IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE FOR THE MOST URGENT CASES WITHIN EXISTING EMIGRATION LAWS.

3. A SYSTEM OF REGISTERING REFUGEES WHO LACK OFFICIAL PAPERS ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN ANY.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE WORK OUT LONG-RANGE REFUGEE PROBLEMS IN COOPERATION WITH EXISTING AGENCIES.

EMBODIED IN THE PLAN OF THE AUSTRIAN DELEGATION ITSELF, COMPRISING EXPATRIATES WHO LOST THEIR NATIONALITY AFTER THE AUSTRIAN ANNEXATION, WERE TWO PROPOSALS:

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1. THE POSSIBILITY OF COLONIZATION IN COUNTRIES WILLING TO ACCEPT GERMAN REFUGEES IN LARGE NUMBERS. AUSTRIANS PARTICULARLY MENTIONED NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AMERICA AS POSSIBILITIES.

2. AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY ALLOWING JEWS AND NON-JEWS ALIKE TO TAKE A PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY FROM THE COUNTRY AS A MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. CURRENT GERMAN RESTRICTIONS LIMIT AMOUNTS AUSTRIAN EXILES MAY TAKE WITH THEM TO THE EQUIVALENT OF \$6.

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THE AMERICAN DELEGATION INCLUDED JAMES G. MACDONALD OF NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES AND FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS GERMAN REFUGEE RELIEF COMMISSION.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE OF NEW YORK, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE WHICH SEEKS \$5,000,000 TO AID JEWS ABROAD, AND THE RT. REV. MONSIGNOR MICHAEL READY OF WASHINGTON, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE AND MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS COMMITTEE, ATTENDED AS UNOFFICIAL OBSERVERS.

ONE SUGGESTION HEARD IN PRE-CONFERENCE CONVERSATIONS WAS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A "NEUTRAL ZONE" FOR EXILES IN BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA.

DELEGATIONS ATTENDED FROM ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, IRELAND, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, GUATEMALA, HISPANIOLA (HAITI), HONDURAS, MEXICO, THE NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE UNITED STATES, URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WERE EXPECTED TO BRING UP THE PLIGHT OF JEWS IN RUMANIA, HUNGARY AND POLAND. ITALY ALONE REFUSED AN INVITATION TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONFERENCE, AS FAR AS KNOWN.

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EVIAN-LES-BAINS, FRANCE, JULY 6-(AP)-THE WORLD'S THREE GREATEST DEMOCRACIES--THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE--TOOK THE LEAD TODAY IN SEEKING HAVENS FOR UNWANTED JEWS AND OTHER POLITICAL REFUGEES FROM GREATER GERMANY.

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THE THREE NATIONS COMBINED THEIR EFFORTS AT THE OPENING OF A 32-NATION CONFERENCE ON REFUGEES, CALLED AS A RESULT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INVITATION FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM.

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL COMMITTEE APPROVED A SUGGESTION BY THE FRENCH DELEGATE, HENRY BERENGER, TO SEND A MESSAGE TO MR. ROOSEVELT

EMPHASIZING THE SOLIDARITY OF THE DELEGATES IN WORKING TOWARD A SOLUTION.

MYRON C. TAYLOR, HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, IN A STRONGLY WORDED SPEECH SAID THE PLIGHT OF THOUSANDS OF PERSONS DERIVED OF THEIR NATIONALITY BY GERMANY'S ABSORPTION OF AUSTRIA WAS "NO LONGER OF PURELY PRIVATE CONCERN; IT IS ONE FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL ACTION."

ALTHOUGH TAYLOR REFERRED ONLY TO ONE COUNTRY--GERMANY--HE OUTLINED THE SCOPE OF THE CONFERENCE AS TAKING IN PROBLEMS OF "RELUCTANT MIGRANTS" FROM THIS AS WELL AS ANY OTHER NATION.

FORCED MIGRATION OF POLITICAL AND RACIAL GROUPS CAN BRING "CATASTROPHIC SUFFERING UPON THE WORLD," THE FORMER HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION DECLARED.

THE EARL OF WINTERTON, BRITAIN'S DELEGATE, SAID HIS COUNTRY WAS ANXIOUS TO JOIN IN HELPING "ALLEVIATE IN SOME DEGREE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE SITUATION, THE POIGNANCY AND GRAVITY OF WHICH HAS STRUCK THE IMAGINATION AND EXCITED THE SYMPATHIES OF PEOPLE IN ALL COUNTRIES."

LORD WINTERTON, WHO FOLLOWED TAYLOR WITH THE SECOND KEYNOTE SPEECH, DECLARED HIS GOVERNMENT WAS STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF SETTLING REFUGEES IN "CERTAIN EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES" BUT THAT THIS WOULD INVOLVE ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF FAMILIES.

BERENGER, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE FRENCH SENATE'S COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARED TO "DISCUSS WITH OTHER NATIONS HOW IMMIGRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN REFUGEES CAN BEST BE DIRECTED AND THEIR SETTLEMENT EFFECTED."

ONE INCIDENT MARRED THE CALM OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE, WHICH TOMORROW WILL BEGIN PRIVATE DISCUSSIONS OF IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS AND PRACTICES OF THE 32 NATIONS REPRESENTED.

THE CONFERENCE DECLINED TO ALLOW REPRESENTATIVES OF AUSTRIAN

REFUGEE ORGANIZATIONS TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS, DRAWING CAUSTIC REMARKS FROM THE AUSTRIANS--SOME OF THEM REFUGEES THEMSELVES.

ARTUR ROSENBERG, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AUSTRIAN REFUGEE FEDERATION, SAID THE PROCEDURE WAS "SCANDALOUS SINCE THE COMMITTEE WAS CALLED TO DISCUSS OUR OWN PROBLEM."

"IT IS SHAMEFUL TO EXCLUDE US AND WE INTEND TO MAKE A STRONG PROTEST TO BERENGER AND THE AMERICAN DELEGATION," HE SAID.

ROSENBERG EARLIER TOLD AMERICAN DELEGATES THAT 75 PER CENT OF AUSTRIA'S CITIZENS WERE READY TO FLEE NAZI RULE IF THEY WERE PERMITTED TO TAKE A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THEIR PROPERTY WITH THEM AND PROVIDED THE CONFERENCE COULD FIND THEM A NEW HOMELAND.

BERENGER PRESIDED AT THE OPENING SESSION AND PROBABLY WILL CONTINUE TO HEAD THE CONFERENCE SINCE TAYLOR DECLINED THE POST. ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT, SCHEDULED FOR TODAY, WAS POSTPONED UNTIL TOMORROW.

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TAYLOR, MAKING THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS OF THE OPENING SESSION, TOLD THE CONFERENCE THAT FORCED MIGRATION OF MINORITIES CONSTITUTED "CHAOTIC DUMPING OF UNFORTUNATE PEOPLES."

THIS, HE SAID, IS MORE DISTURBING THAN THE DISRUPTIVE PRACTICE OF DUMPING MERCHANDISE. HE ADDED THAT IT MADE SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS MORE ACUTE THE WORLD OVER AND ENCOURAGED RETALIATION AGAINST RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENTS.

"INTERNATIONAL MISTRUST AND SUSPICION IS HEIGHTENED, AND FEAR, WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT OBSTACLE TO GENERAL APPREASEMENT BETWEEN NATIONS, IS ACCENTUATED," HE SAID.

"I NEED NOT EMPHASIZE THAT DISCRIMINATION AND PRESSURE AGAINST MINORITY GROUPS AND DISREGARD OF ELEMENTARY HUMAN LIFE ARE CONTRARY TO THE PRINCIPLES OF WHAT WE HAVE COME TO REGARD AS ACCEPTED STANDARDS OF CIVILIZATION."

SUCH "ANARCHICAL" PRACTICES BY "SOME GOVERNMENTS," HE PREDICTED, WILL BRING "CATASTROPHIC HUMAN SUFFERING" UNLESS NATIONS UNITE IN A COMMON FRONT TO CALL A HALT.

BERENGER OPENED THE CONFERENCE WITH A DECLARATION THAT THE WHOLE WORLD OWED THANKS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR "HIS GENEROUS INITIATIVES AND NOTABLY THAT WHICH HAS BROUGHT US HERE."

"WE HOPE SOMETHING REALLY CAN BE DONE FOR POLITICAL REFUGEES DUE TO THE PRACTICAL COLLABORATION OF THE UNITED STATES," HE SAID.

Taylor Heads Exile Council

Former U. S. Steel Chairman Elected by Committee on Refugees

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France, July 7 (A. P.)—Myron C. Taylor, the United States delegate, today was elected president of the inter-governmental committee on refugees, meeting here as a result of President Roosevelt's invitation to other nations to discuss the refugee problem.

He was nominated by Senator Henry Berenger of France and seconded by Dr. Tomas A. Lebreton of Argentina. Election was by acclamation.

For the first time since the meeting began yesterday the delegates broke into applause when Senator Berenger referred to Mr. Taylor as "the personal representative of the great humanitarian who caused this meeting to be called, President Franklin Roosevelt."

Mr. Taylor, who at first declined to accept the presidency, yielded to the insistence of other delegations that he take the post on behalf of the United States.

United Front Formed

The Jewish, Catholic and Protestant refugee representatives formed a united front today to obtain immediate international aid for what they described as "the oppressed minorities of the world." They agreed to name a common spokesman and stand unified on a program of petitions to the inter-governmental committee on refugees.

A request for some "contribution" from the German Government was made by Hume Wrong, Canadian delegate. Wrong held that Ger-

many should relax her restrictions in order to allow emigrants to take substantial parts of their household possessions and cash assets with them. He also proposed that the committee, in exploring possibilities for mass emigration from Germany and Austria, should determine the total number of persons involved and ask Berlin for its opinion on solving the refugee problem.

Agree on Four Demands

Representatives of the three religious groups agreed on four demands to be made on the committee: that it should consider the plight of refugees throughout the world as well as those from Germany, including Austria; that any plans for the immigration and establishment of refugees should include those who already have left Germany as well as those still there; that negotiations should be started with Germany to obtain permission for refugees to take goods and money out with them, and that liberty of immigration to Palestine should be re-established.

Dr. Helio Lobo, Brazil's delegate, told the conference that his Government was inclined to "lend its support for a favorable solution of the refugee problem within the

bounds of its immigration policy and in keeping with the high human ideals of the inter-governmental meeting."

Australia Cannot Help

Belgium reported 12,000 alien refugees from Russia, Germany, Austria and other countries—including 3,000 children from Government Spain—already on her soil. She pledged co-operation with the reservation that "her charges (so far as the number of refugees is concerned) should be proportionate to those of other countries."

T. W. White, Australian Minister of Trade and Commerce, told the conferees: "We have no racial problem in Australia and we do not want to create one."

He declared Australia already had established a pro rata basis for German and Austrian refugees which "we think very liberal" and said "Australia can do no more."

NAZIS WANT 40,000 TO LEAVE VIENNA

Informal Suggestion Is Sent to Refugee Council

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France, July 7 (A. P.)—Dr. Heinrich Neumann, Vienna specialist, brought an informal message from German authorities to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees today asking the evacuation of 40,000 Austrian political victims by August 1. Prof. Neumann, who was arrested after Nazi Germany's annexation of Austria on March 13, once gained prominence through his treatments of the Duke of Windsor

for an ear ailment. He said he had no "positive" instructions, but intended merely to follow suggestions of the German officials with whom he conferred recently in Vienna.

The reasons for Dr. Neumann's reluctance to discuss the refugee question—the problem before a conference here of representatives of thirty-two nations—became apparent when he said he had left his wife and children in Vienna and hoped to rejoin them there shortly. Neumann's appearance coincided with a meeting of leaders of refugee organizations scheduled to make technical suggestions for solving the plight of German and Austrian unwanted Jews and other political fugitives.

Conference officials said there was some possibility of another public session in the next few days to allow additional statements on policy, particularly by delegates of South American nations.

NATIONS FAIL TO OPEN GATES TO REFUGEES

International Committee Gets Few Practical Suggestions In Problem

Myron C. Taylor Elected President In Tribute To Roosevelt

[By the Associated Press]

Evian-les-Bains, France, July 7—The intergovernmental committee attempting to solve the acute problem of thousands of racial and political refugees heard warm words of idealism today, but few encouraging practical suggestions from delegates of seven nations who addressed it.

The conference elected Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States delegation, to the presidency in tribute to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who called it into session.

Organizing its work, it voted to hold its third public session Saturday morning, when further statements of policy will be presented by national

delegations, and approved appointment of two subcommittees.

Committees' Tasks

One subcommittee, headed by T. W. White, of Australia, will deal with private refugee organizations; the other, to be directed by Michael Hansson, of Norway, will be a technical group to supervise a compilation of immigration laws and practices of governments represented at the conference.

Except for this, the committee made little progress toward solution of its problem.

The apparent stumbling block still was the necessity of getting some country to receive refugees. The public addresses left little doubt most nations were indisposed to offer havens.

Might Accept Farm Workers

The most encouraging word was from Brazil whose delegate, Helio Lobo, said the state of Sao Paulo "might" be in a position to accept an unspecified number of agricultural workers.

It was pointed out, however, that most of the German and Austrian refugees were city dwellers.

Even Palestine seemed to close tighter before Jewish refugees. A communication to the committee from the Arab national committee there said a delegation was en route here to argue against any increase in the Jewish population in the Holy Land.

Look To Americas

Senator Henry Berenger, of France, in his address made plain that European governments expected American nations to receive refugees, saying "new countries" should bear the burden.

Argentina was lukewarm, her delegate, Dr. Thomas A. Lebreton, stressing that she was "jealous" of her "own rights in all matters relating to the manner wherein and the means whereby immigrants will be allowed into our country."

The Belgian delegate said his country was filled to capacity with refugees. Beucker Andreae, of the Netherlands, said his country was not in a position at the present time to admit any, except in extraordinary cases, and represented colonies as unsuitable because of climate.

No Increase For Australia

White, of Australia, declared his country "cannot do more" than take the generous amount it is now taking, while the Canadian representative, Hume Wrong, called upon Germany to "do something" by giving her opinion on the refugee problem and relaxing restrictions on removal of possessions and cash assets.

Dr. Heinrich Neumann, noted Viennese physician who brought an infor-

mal German request to have 40,000 Austrian Germans evacuated by August 1, faced difficulties in getting the proposal attended to.

Senator Berenger received him and Taylor promised him an appointment

tomorrow but Dr. Neumann, who gained prominence for his treatment of the Duke of Windsor for an ear ailment, said he was not called before the committee's delegates.

No Definite Promise

Berenger, he added, merely took his request "under advisement" on behalf of France but gave no definite

promise to sponsor it before the committee.

Doctor Neumann said his position was "very, very difficult since I must go back with a definite number to be evacuated, not promises of investigation by commissions, committees or offices."

The physician, who is Jewish and was arrested after Germany's annexation of Austria March 13, said he was able to move about freely for the first time since Anschluss, although he still was obliged to carry out the instructions given him in Vienna.

Two invitations to the United States reached him—one from the Montefiore Hospital in New York city and one from the Beth Israel Hospital, Boston—which he said he was unable to accept for obvious reasons.

Representatives of Jewish, Catholic and Protestant refugee groups formed a united front, agreeing to name a common spokesman and stand together on a unified program.

Report on Austria Ridiculed

BERLIN, July 8 (AP).—A government spokesman described as "too ridiculous for words" today the assertion made Wednesday by the Austrian refugee Artur Rosenberg at the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee meeting in Evian, France, that 75 per cent of the Austrians wanted to emigrate. 30.24

"What about the plebiscite?" the spokesman asked, referring to the vote April 10 on the German annexation of Austria, in which 99.75 per cent of the Austrian votes cast were affirmative.

"What about the overwhelming reception given Reichsfuehrer Hitler during his triumphal tour through Austria?"

"Anybody traveling through Austria can see for himself that the Austrian people are happy to be liberated at last."

**New Marriage Statute
Decreed For Austria****Law Requires Civil Ceremonies
Instead Of Merely Church
Rites**

Berlin, July 8 (AP).—A law requiring civil marriage ceremonies in Austria was announced today. 30.24

Germany where heretofore church marriage alone has been sufficient.

The statute, which becomes effective August 1, also introduced a law for divorce to counter the indissolubility of Catholic marriages hitherto effective in former Austria.

The grounds for divorce include consistent refusal of a husband or wife to produce children, adultery and serious immoral conduct.

**SPECIAL BODY
IS PLANNED TO
AID REFUGEES****U. S. And Britain Said To
Have Reached Tentative Agreement****Permanent Committee
Probably Will Have Headquarters In London**

[By the Associated Press]

Evian-Les-Bains, France, July 8.—The United States and Great Britain were understood today to have reached a tentative agreement regarding a permanent international committee to assist refugees from greater Germany.

The Anglo-American plan, it was said in well-informed quarters at the thirty-two-nation intergovernmental refugee conference in session here, would provide:

1. That the headquarters of the organization would be in London instead of in Paris, as first suggested.
2. That it remain free of close affiliation with existing refugee groups organized under auspices of the League of Nations.
3. For an American head, providing Washington's permission could be obtained.

Five Nations As Members

The United States, Great Britain, France, Argentina and Brazil would be represented on the permanent committee.

Possibility of creating branch offices in the various European capitals also was under consideration, especially in those where the refugee problem is serious or likely to become so.

Approval of the Anglo-American plan by the intergovernmental conference, which was called by President Roosevelt, would pave the way for possible negotiations with Germany to hasten and systematize emigration of German and Austrian Jews, it was said.

German Offer Reported

The delegates reported that German officials had tentatively offered to allow Austrian Jews to leave with twenty per cent of their goods as an inducement to speed up emigration for more than 50,000 planning to quit Austrian Germany before the end of the year if arrangements can be made.

James G. McDonald, of New York, chairman of President Roosevelt's Committee for Refugees, was mentioned in committee circles as a possibility for director of the proposed London organization.

Mr. McDonald from 1933-35 was League of Nations high commissioner for refugees from Germany.

French Would Limit Activities

Anglo-American agreement on London as headquarters for the projected permanent organization was reported to have followed a declaration by French delegates that Paris was inadvisable.

The French were said to have expressed a desire to limit their Government's participation in the committee's work because their financial outlay for German, Austrian and Spanish refugees already was enormous.

The conference was split into two committees today to seek specific means of providing new homes for racial and political refugees.

One committee studied immigration regulations of countries which might accept refugees from greater Germany and the second dealt with political

problems involved.

Efforts were being made to induce Germany to give at least informal approval to arrangements, since she is not represented at the conference here.

**LATIN-AMERICAN
NATIONS OFFER
AID TO REFUGEES****Mexico, Peru And Dominican Republic Set To
Accept Germans****Several Other Countries
Refuse To Okay Mass
Immigration**

[By the Associated Press]

Evian-Les-Bains, France, July 9.—

Three Latin-American nations offered today to open their doors to German and Austrian refugees after other countries had told the conference they could not permit mass immigration.

Mexico pledged "asylum to foreigners who are afraid for their lives" and promised opportunities for them to work.

Peru Sets Restriction

The Dominican Republic promptly followed suit, as did Peru, the latter making an exception, however, of refugee intellectuals.

Virgilio Trujillo Molina, Dominican delegate, announced both agricultural and professional men would be accepted. He said large areas suitable for farming were available and the republic would provide seed and technical advice.

Welcomes Farmers

Garcia Calderon, Peruvian delegate, said Peru would welcome all agricultural workers, but would "place strict restriction on professional emigrants."

Moderate, selected immigration would be helpful to Peru, he said, but the nation would not compromise its national stability.

The Mexican delegate said "our collaboration will make it possible to

carry out the migration of refugees at a rate appropriate to each country's requirements and possibilities.

No Number Specified

He did not specify the number Mexico could take.

Jesus Maria Yepes said Colombia must limit immigration to agricultural workers.

Argentina and Brazil previously had made similar discouraging statements.

Can't Boost Quotas

The Chilean delegate, Garcia Oldini, announced that his country would be unable to increase its immigration quotas pending completion of technical studies already ordered.

Myron C. Taylor, president of the conference, announced that Senator Henry Berenger, head of the French delegation, had received a telegram from President Roosevelt.

Hopes For Success

"I hope for all success to the committee in its work, which is of such importance for a large part of humanity now plunged in despair," the message said.

The refugee policies outlined by spokesmen of other nations included:

ECUADOR—"It cannot indefinitely accept intellectual workers, since it primarily is an agricultural country."

Won't Exceed Quotas

URUGUAY—Will not now exceed her present immigration quotas.

VENEZUELA—Reluctant to accept German and Austrian refugees in fear of creating a racial problem, but will "pursue a vigorous policy of selective immigration."

DENMARK—Not only is unable to accept additional refugees but would like to have some German refugees already settled in Denmark taken off her hands.

Differences Develop

Wide differences developed among Jewish welfare agencies on methods of evacuating persons wanting to leave Germany.

The proposals ranged from mass emigration and colonization movements to establishment of huge international funds—perhaps \$250,000,000—to finance transportation and settlement.

Seek Permanent Setup

The United States, France and Great Britain sought the approval of the thirty-two nation committee for their proposed permanent organization in London with branches in Berlin and Vienna.

The first delegations approached were the Argentine and Brazilian—among the largest potential "emigrant-receiving" countries and suggested a members of a policy-drafting executive committee with the three major democracies.

**LONDON SELECTED
BY REFUGEE BODY****Permanent Commission To
Be Set Up There To Aid
Those Fleeing Germany****Mexico And Dominican Republic Only Nations To
Offer Asylum**

[By the Associated Press]

Evian-les-Bains, France, July 9.—A movement to establish a permanent international refugee committee in London with United States support gained favor today as the refugee conference adjourned for the week-end with its thorniest problems yet to be solved.

Sir Neil Malcolm, League of Nations high commissioner for refugees, spoke in favor of the London plan at today's session.

He expressed a hope that besides taking care of the refugee problem itself the proposed committee would use its good offices to induce Chancellor Hitler of Germany to adopt a "more liberal policy toward Jews."

Seeking Promises At Havens

Private Jewish agencies meanwhile, were exerting pressure for additional promises of selected areas in North and South America where refugees from Greater Germany would be allowed to settle.

Their demands met with little success in the United States delegation which held firmly to the position that existing immigration laws and practices in the United States should continue to be enforced.

But offers by Mexico and the Dominican republic to give asylum to an unspecified number of refugees brought a ray of hope.

Primo Villa Michel, Mexican delegate, said Mexico "offers asylum to foreigners who are afraid of their lives and will give them opportunities to work."

Peru Restricts Professional Men

Virgilio Trujillo Molina, Dominican delegate, announced his country would take both agricultural and professional men.

Garcia Calderon, Peruvian delegate, said Peru would welcome only agricultural workers and would "place strict restriction on lawyers, doctors and other professional emigrants."

Other Latin American delegates spoke in discouraging terms.

The United States representatives

made it plain that whatever the intergovernmental committee accomplished during its sessions there, there was no thought of attempting to modify the present quota providing for entrance into the United States of 27,000 persons from Greater Germany each year.

Roosevelt Sends Message

A telegram was received from President Roosevelt, who called the conference, which said:

"I hope for all success to the committee in its work which is of such importance for a large part of humanity now plunged into despair."

Dr. Heinrich Neumann, Jewish spokesman from Vienna, who is here with other Vienna Jews on a special mission from Austrian-German authorities conferred at length with Myron C. Taylor, president of the conference and chief United States delegate.

Result?

He said he hoped to obtain a "definite result" which he could carry back to Vienna for evacuation of Austrian Germans.

He said, however, he still was endeavoring to obtain precise information concerning machinery by which 40,000 Austrian Germans could be evacuated as soon as possible.

Many delegates left Evian-les-Bains after the public session to spend the week-end in neighboring mountain resorts. The next public session was called for 11 A. M. Monday morning when additional statements will be made by national delegations.

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, FRANCE, JULY 10-(AP)-NEGOTIATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION TO ASSIST MIGRATION OF REFUGEES FROM GREATER GERMANY ENTERED THE SECONDARY STAGE TODAY IN DISCUSSION AT THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE CONFERENCE.

SEVERAL DELEGATIONS EXPRESSED HOPE AGREEMENT MIGHT BE REACHED BY WEDNESDAY.

JUL 11 1938

AFTER THE THREE MAIN POWERS--THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE--HAD DENOTED THE BROAD GENERAL OUTLINES FOR FORMATION OF A FIVE-POWER COMMITTEE IN LONDON, THE PLAN WAS COMMUNICATED INFORMALLY TO THE SMALLER NATIONS REPRESENTED HERE.

BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT, BRITAIN OPENED CONVERSATIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF HER DOMINIONS AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHILE THE UNITED STATES ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR NEGOTIATING WITH OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS.

FRANCE AGREED TO ASSIST IN PRESENTING THE PROPOSALS BUT REMAINED MORE OR LESS IN THE BACKGROUND.

MANY DELEGATES SPENT SUNDAY AWAY BECAUSE THE CONFERENCE WAS IN ADJOURNMENT FROM LAST NIGHT UNTIL TOMORROW MORNING. SEVERAL KEPT IN TOUCH WITH HEADQUARTERS.

AT THE PUBLIC SESSION TOMORROW STATEMENTS OF POLICY BY VARIOUS NATIONAL DELEGATIONS WILL BE GIVEN.

MYRON C. TAYLOR, CHIEF UNITED STATES DELEGATE AND PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, INVITED HEADS OF ALL DELEGATIONS TO A FORMAL DINNER TOMORROW. HE ALSO ASKED ASSISTANTS OF ALL DELEGATIONS TO A SECOND DINNER ON TUESDAY.

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PERMANENCY IS AIM OF REFUGEE TALKS

Conferees Prepare to End Sessions Friday.

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France, July 11 (A.P.)--Virtual agreement on an Anglo-American plan for a permanent committee in London to handle the problem of world refugees was reached in private talks among the delegates of the thirty-two-nation refugee conference here, attaches of the various delegations reported today.

Unless a last minute hitch developed, the conferees hoped to be able to proceed to drawing up an official resolution this afternoon.

A proposal that the permanent committee, as soon as it is established, ascertain how many refugees must be cared for and how much land is available for them in the thirty-two countries represented at the conference, was advanced by Constantino Herdocio, speaking for Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama.

Herdocio, a Nicaraguan, suggested that all participants then accept refugees, at least of the agricultural class, on a percentage basis to be worked out according to each country's ability to absorb them.

Francis T. Cremins of Ireland, pointing to large Irish emigration, declared there was "not even land available to meet the needs of our own people." Heinrich Rothmund of Switzerland also closed the door except for refugees "wishing to stay a few days or weeks."

Gustave Weingreen of Paraguay enrolled his Government among those of South America which would agree to immigration only of agricultural workers and "a certain restricted class connected with agriculture." A similar stand was adopted in a statement from Leon R. Thebaud of Haiti, who was absent due to illness.

Myron C. Taylor, head of the United States delegation and president of the conference, said he expected the conference might be able to close Friday.

ASKS PRAYER FOR JEWS

Archbishop of Canterbury Is Stirred by Vienna Methods

LONDON, July 11 (A.P.)--The Archbishop of Canterbury, ranking prelate of the Church of England, today called on Anglicans to join with "their Jewish brethren" next

Sunday in prayer for Jewish sufferers.

He told the Canterbury diocesan conference that "devilish" methods had been used in Vienna and deplored the world "dominated by evil spirits and respect full of darkness and confusion."

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, FRANCE, JULY 11-(AP)-FRESH EFFORTS WERE MADE TODAY TO

GIVE THE UNITED STATES THE LEADING ROLE IN THE WORK OF A PROPOSED PERMANENT ORGANIZATION TO AID REFUGEES FROM GREATER GERMANY.

THE MOVEMENT GAINED MOMENTUM THROUGH PRESSURE BY DELEGATES TO THE 32-NATION REFUGEE CONFERENCE ON MYRON C. TAYLOR, CONFERENCE PRESIDENT AND HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, TO ACCEPT THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE PROJECTED ESTABLISHMENT.

SOURCES CLOSE TO TAYLOR SAID HIS REACTION WAS THAT IT WAS MORE IMPORTANT FIRST TO ESTABLISH A DEFINITE WORKING BASIS FOR SUCH AN ORGANIZATION, ON WHICH VIRTUAL AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED IN PRIVATE TALKS AMONG THE DELEGATES.

AT TODAY'S FULL PUBLIC SESSION THE CONFERENCE HEARD SIX REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND THE SWEDISH DELEGATE ECHO THE STAND OF PREVIOUS SPEAKERS THAT THEY COULD ACCEPT ONLY UNSPECIFIED NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS FROM AMONG THE REFUGEES.

JUDGE MICHAEL HANSSON, THE NORWEGIAN DELEGATE, PRESIDING AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE TECHNICAL FKZCOMMITTEE APPEALED FOR SPEED IN

30.24-357

30.24-351

ELABORATING THE IMMIGRATION LAWS AND PRACTICES OF THE 32 GOVERNMENTS.

AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN SAID THE CHOICE OF A CHAIRMAN FOR THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION, WHICH PROBABLY WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN LONDON, HAD BEEN INFORMALLY BUT NOT "CONCLUSIVELY" DISCUSSED.

THE EUROPEAN DELEGATES ESPECIALLY INSISTED TAYLOR WAS THE LOGICAL MAN TO HEAD THE COMMITTEE SINCE THE UNITED STATES WAS THE GUIDING HAND IN CONVENING THE CONFERENCE.

DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN, OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE, ANNOUNCED THAT JEWRY WAS PREPARED TO RELINQUISH CLAIMS ON AUSTRIAN CAPITAL IN GREATER GERMANY IN RETURN FOR THAT COUNTRY'S PERMISSION FOR MASS EXODUS OF JEWISH REFUGEES.

GOLDMANN ADDED HE REALIZED NAZI AUTHORITIES WOULD BE RELUCTANT TO ACCEPT "SUCH A GENEROUS OFFER."

DR. ARTHUR RUPPIN, COLONIZATION DIRECTOR OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE, SAID THERE WERE AN ESTIMATED 300,000 JEWS IN GREATER GERMANY WHO WOULD BE ABLE TO ADJUST THEMSELVES IF THEY MIGRATED TO NEW COUNTRIES.

HE SUGGESTED THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE SHOULD URGE ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, CHILE AND URUGUAY EACH TO TAKE SOME 10,000

REFUGEES ANNUALLY.

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SCHUSCHNIGG STILL HELD

He Is Termed Responsible for Hanging of 13 Nazis

VIENNA, July 12 (AP).—A representative of the Ministry of Propaganda today told foreign correspondents that the status of former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg had been changed from "honorary detention" to "regular protective custody."

Josef Stertin, the Ministry's spokesman, explained that the "honorary" character of Dr. Schuschnigg's detention had been revoked because police investigations had shown him to be personally guilty in the hanging of thirteen Nazis during his regime.

Herr Stertin also said Dr. Schuschnigg, under arrest since Austria's annexation March 13, was still in Vienna. This was believed to mean he was at the Metropole Hotel, Gestapo (secret police) headquarters.

Pledge Of Aid To Czechs Reaffirmed By Daladier

Paris, July 12 (AP).—Premier Edouard Daladier tonight delivered a warning that France is prepared whenever necessary to repeat the strong action which last May kept a German-Czechoslovak clash from bringing new war to Europe.

Speaking at a dinner of natives of Provence and Languedoc, Daladier said:

"What was possible once must always remain possible until a final settlement of the point at issue," the rights of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German minority.

Daladier paid tribute, however, to the "good will" with which Germany

met Britain and France in the May crisis.

Hopes To Avoid Action

Reaffirming France's pledge to aid Czechoslovakia, Daladier emphasized that the "good will" of all powers affected had prevented an "irreparable catastrophe" from developing from the German-Czechoslovak crisis, which he did not specifically mention but to which he plainly was referring.

Announcement of a new defense loan today to finance France's high rearmament program gave point to the Premier's words.

The Government announced that it already had used up, to pay for six months of armament making, a five billion franc (about \$138,500,000) national defense loan issued only two months ago.

No Limit For Loan Set

The new issue, of an unlimited amount to help pay for the rearmament program, will be 3½ per cent. bonds and will be placed on sale Monday.

They will be negotiable with the Bank of France for ninety per cent. of their value from the date of issue, and for ninety-five per cent. after six months.

Paul Marchandeau, Finance Minister, announced the "product of the previous loan (for five billion francs)

covered armament expenses from January 1 to June 30." It was offered May 16 and was bought up in one day.

Nazi Leaders' Pictures

Barred In Sudeten City

Praha, Czechoslovakia, July 12 (AP).—Pictures of Adolf Hitler and other leading Nazis displayed in shop windows of the Sudeten German city of Graslitz were ordered removed today by police.

Premier Milan Hodza's newspaper Venkov announced today the Government was planning legislation which might be used as a reprisal against states which confiscate "for state purposes" without a fair return the property of Czechoslovak citizens living abroad.

Seizure of property of Czechoslovaks in Austria when the country was absorbed by Germany was cited as an instance.

The law would enable the Government to treat foreigners living in Czechoslovakia in a similar fashion, and the paper said it might be used to prevent smuggling of foreign currency abroad.

Parliament will convene next week.

SEEK REFUGEE BASIS

British and Americans to Form Expert Group.

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, July 12 (A.P.).—American and British emigration experts began drafting a technical report today as a basis for a plan to establish a permanent committee to aid Austro-German refugees in finding new homelands.

The work of compiling the report for submission to an intergovernmental committee formed by thirty-two nations was under the direction of George Brandt, representing the United States Department of State, and E. N. Cooper of the British home office.

A movement was afoot to name Myron C. Taylor, conference president and head of the American delegation, chairman of the proposed permanent organization, but his reaction was said to be that a working basis should be established first, before talking about its composition.

REFUGEE AID PLAN MAY BE BROADENED

Taylor Proposes Long-Range Program To Help Any Persecuted Minority

Action On Resolution To Be Taken By Conference At Evian

[By the Associated Press]

Evian-les-Bains, France, July 12.—Myron C. Taylor, representing the United States, proposed to the intergovernmental refugees committee today the establishment of a permanent refugee organization in London under a paid director to assist in emigration of persecuted minorities.

The first meeting of the prospective London organization was reported to have been scheduled for August 3.

The plan was embodied in a resolution to be submitted to the intergovernmental committee for adoption as the final business of the Evian parley at a public session Friday afternoon. Thirty-two nations are represented at the conference, called at President Roosevelt's suggestion.

Not Limited To Germany

Authoritative quarters disclosed the resolution would not limit the activities of the permanent London body to refugees from Greater Germany. Instead, it envisages a long-range program to assist any minority persecuted for "racial or political beliefs."

The organization would be governed by a chairman and four vice-chairmen. These officials would control the actions of the paid director.

The chairmanship, it was said, would be offered to an American. Mr. Taylor, conference president as well as United States delegate, was mentioned, but it was not certain he would accept.

The director would be authorized to approach governments and to "undertake negotiations to improve the present chaotic conditions of exodus and replace them with conditions of orderly emigration."

To Work With League Groups

The resolution also suggested close cooperation with existing refugee societies organized under the League of Nations.

The resolution was reported to have defined refugees as "persons who have not already left their country of origin, but who desire to emigrate by reason of treatment to which they have been subjected because of their political

opinions, religious beliefs, or racial origin."

In addition the United States proposal would extend the work of the London group to "persons under the same definition who already have left their country of origin and are in the process of migration."

Called U. S.-British Compromise

Failure to mention specifically refugees from Greater Germany was declared in committee circles to be a compromise between British and American viewpoints. Some of the British delegates said they felt the committee should consider Jewish refugees of eastern Europe despite the fact the Evian sessions were limited to the Greater Germany problem.

The first task of a permanent body would be to correlate offers of various countries for accepting limited numbers of refugees. Then, if necessary, the committee is expected to seek larger concessions to take care of all those believed ready to leave Germany. The number has been estimated variously at from 50,000 to 300,000.

The next step would be to obtain Germany's permission for refugees to leave and to persuade Germany to allow them to bring out some of their belongings.

French sources said Germany already has let it be known she would be willing to allow refugees to take twenty per cent. of their belongings if the whole number wishing to go were taken off her hands.

30.44-353

30.24-353

BERLIN, JULY 12--AP--THE DEUTSCHE DIPLOMATISCHE POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ, SEMI-OFFICIAL GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE MOUTHPIECE, COMPLAINED TODAY THAT THE REFUGEE CONFERENCE AT EVIAN-LES-BAINS, FRANCE, "IS NOT ENTIRELY FULFILLING EXPECTATIONS."

MANY COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE SHOWN THEMSELVES UNSYMPATHETIC TO GERMANY'S DISLIKE OF JEWS NOW DISPLAY NO PARTICULAR HURRY TO EXPLOIT "THE VALUE OF THESE ELEMENTS," THE ORGAN SAID SARCASTICALLY. THE PUBLICATION ADDED THAT TO BE CONSISTENT COUNTRIES WHICH HERETOFORE HAVE CONDEMNED GERMANY'S ANTI-JEWISH CAMPAIGNS SHOULD SHOW THEIR SINCERITY NOW BY ACTUALLY ABSORBING SOME OF GERMANY'S JEWS.

JUL 13 1938

DELEGATES INDORSE PLAN TO AID EXILES

Formal Vote On U. S. Proposal
Scheduled At Friday's
Session

JUL 14 1938

[By the Associated Press]
Evian-Les-Bains, July 13--Delegates to the thirty-two-nation conference on world refugees indicated today their approval of a United States plan for a permanent committee to supervise massed emigration of political and racial exiles.

Myron C. Taylor, American delegate and conference chairman, proposed that the committee be established in London with a paid director. The resolution to give effect to the proposal will be submitted to the final conference session Friday.

British and French delegates, who helped draft the resolution, gave it their full support as did the delegates from the other countries.

Some revision was considered likely, however, to modify its tone which some delegates thought too strong.

The chairmanship of the permanent committee may be offered Taylor, but it was not certain he would accept.

The resolution empowers the director to approach governments to "undertake negotiations to improve the chaotic conditions of exodus and replace them with conditions of orderly emigration."

Limited To German Problem
Germany was not mentioned by name, and committee circles said this lack was the result of a compromise between British and American viewpoints.

Some of the British delegates wanted the committee to consider Jewish refugees of Eastern Europe, although the evian sessions were limited to the problem of greater Germany.

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, FRANCE, JULY 13--(AP)--SEVERAL MINOR O

BJECTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES' PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT EUROPEAN REFUGEE ORGANIZATION IN LONDON WERE REPORTED TONIGHT AMONG THE DELEGATES TO THE 32-NATION CONFERENCE ON REFUGEES.

"THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF SUGGESTIONS," A SPOKESMAN FOR THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION SAID, "BUT THERE HAS BEEN NONE SO FAR WHICH WE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO MEET."

JUL 14 1938

THE PRINCIPAL CHANGES SUGGESTED BY EUROPEAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN DELEGATES CONCERNED MODIFICATIONS IN THE WORDING OF THE RESOLUTION WHICH MYRON C. TAYLOR, HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, SUBMITTED TO HEADS OF THE VARIOUS DELEGATIONS YESTERDAY.

TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE, CONTINUED CONVERSATIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES. HE SHOWED OPTIMISM IN THE PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BY ADVANCING THE HOUR OF THE CONFERENCE'S CLOSING SESSION FROM 3 P.M. FRIDAY TO 10 A.M.

JUL 14 1938

TAYLOR WAS REPORTED TO HAVE EMPHASIZED TO EACH DELEGATION THE NECESSITY OF CAREFULLY SURVEYING THE ENTIRE PROBLEM OF INVOLUNTARY MIGRATION AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE RECEIVING COUNTRIES.

HE ALSO POINTED OUT THE NEED FOR A LONG-RANGE PROGRAM ON A BUSINESS BASIS BEFORE STARTING ANY ACTION TO RELIEVE OPPRESSED MINORITIES EITHER INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THEIR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHICH THE PROPOSED LONDON ORGANIZATION MAY HAVE TO DEAL WITH ROSE TO 800,000 WITH THE RECEIPT BY TAYLOR OF INFORMATION FROM UNITED STATES SOURCES IN VIENNA THAT 500,000 NON-JEWISH PERSONS WERE IN DESPERATE NEED OF ASSISTANCE IN GERMAN AUSTRIA.

JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS ALREADY HAD ESTIMATED THE NUMBER OF PROFESSED JEWS IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY WHO WOULD BE ABLE TO EMIGRATE UNDER PLANS OF THE COMMITTEE AT 300,000.

JUL 14 1938

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TO AID REFUGEES

Committee Adopts Plan for
Permanent Office

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France, July 14 (A. P.).--The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees today adopted unanimously the resolution offered by Myron C. Taylor, chief United States delegate, to establish a permanent refugee aid body in London.

The London organization will hold its first meeting on August 3. It will have four vice-chairmen and a paid director who will be authorized to approach governments in connection with the evacuation of refugees.

Action was taken by an executive session of the Evian committee, representing thirty-two nations and called as the result of President Roosevelt's invitation to the Powers to consider the plight of refugees. A closing session tomorrow is expected to be a mere formality. Mr. Taylor is chairman of the committee.

Permanent Body Set Up By Refugee Conferees

Organization Working From London, Will Cooperate With
League Groups

Evian-Les-Bains, France, July 14 (P).--The thirty-two-nation refugee conference voted today to establish a permanent organization in London to deal with problems of refugees from Greater Germany.

Meeting in an executive session, the delegates unanimously adopted the proposal outlined in a resolution offered by Myron C. Taylor, president of the conference and chief United States delegate.

The conference will close tomorrow and the London organization will hold its first meeting August 3.

The London organization will cooperate with existing League of Nations refugee bodies and deal solely with German refugees.

THE LONDON ORGANIZATION WILL COOPERATE WITH EXISTING LEAGUE NATIONS REFUGEE BODIES AND DEAL SOLELY WITH GERMAN REFUGEES.

THE COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE HERE WILL SEND TO IT DETAILS CONCERNING THE NUMBER OF REFUGEES THEY CAN ACCEPT AND THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THEY WILL BE RECEIVED.

DANZIG PLEBISCITE PUT UP TO BRITAIN

Free City Nazi Is in London to Get England's Acquiescence

BERLIN, July 14 (AP).—Albert Forster, Nazi district leader in the Free City of Danzig, is in London, it was learned today, to obtain British acquiescence to an autumn plebiscite to pave the way for a demand that Danzig be returned to Germany.

Forster left Danzig July 7 so secretly that only the smallest official circle knew about the departure. Before the World War Danzig was the capital of German West Prussia. The Versailles Treaty gave it the status of free city under League of Nations protection, with a League high commissioner stationed in the city and with its foreign relations conducted by Poland.

Sees Polish Foreign Minister

(Its 1924 population was 385,000, of which 96 per cent were German.) Forster went to London incognito after visiting Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck in Warsaw. The Nazi proposed the plebiscite to Beck and promised that the Polish minority would always be conceded two seats in the Danzig Parliament.

Beck was said to have replied he could not recognize Forster as competent to deal with another government, since he was merely an unofficial party leader.

To the theoretical question whether Poland would agree to a plebiscite in the fall Beck was reported to have answered Poland might waive objections provided Great Britain as a League of Nations member also agreed.

Like Henelein Visit

Forster accordingly went to London much as Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten German Party in Czechoslovakia, went there in May

before intensifying Sudeten autonomy demands.

Forster deemed it better that he go rather than Senate President Arthur Greiser because the Danzig Government, of which Greiser is the head, is bound in its foreign political decisions to Poland and the League commissioner.

Deal to Restore Danzig To Reich Seen in London

Nazi Leader Believed Seeking Approval for Plebiscite

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—Secret talks held here by Albert Forster, "Little Fuehrer" of Danzig, were believed tonight to foreshadow early moves to restore the Nazi-dominated Free City to Germany, possibly as the price of Germany's keeping hands off Czechoslovakia.

Forster failed to see any high government officials, but his discussions were reported in political circles to have indicated that Great Britain was ready to leave Danzig's future to Germany and Poland if they could settle it peaceably. He conferred for an hour and a half with Winston Churchill, Conservative former Cabinet Minister, and talked with other members of Parliament.

In Berlin it was said that Forster, Nazi District Commissioner in the Free City, had journey to London to gain British approval for a plebiscite next fall to establish a basis for demanding Danzig's return to Germany.

Danzig, former capital of German West Prussia, was made a free city after the World War, under League of Nations protection and with Poland in charge of its foreign relations. Germans represented 96 per cent of its 385,000 population in 1924.

Before coming to London Forster saw Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, in Warsaw. He was believed to have gained the impression there that Poland would consent to a Danzig plebiscite if Britain agreed.

Some quarters saw a connection between indications that Britain might let Germany have Danzig and her repeated efforts to dissuade Berlin from interfering in Czechoslovakia's minority problem.

U. S. AIDE SENT TO REICH FOR REFUGEE DATA

Consul Will Get Facts On Those Anxious To Leave Country Then Will Submit Report To New London Organization

[By the Associated Press] Evian-les-Bains, France, July 15.—The United States sent an official observer into Germany today, at the end of the thirty-two-nation refugee conference, to gather information for a report on the situation of potential refugees in greater Germany.

George Brandt, consul in the American foreign service and who was attached to the American delegation at the conference, left under instructions from the State Department for visits in Berlin, Vienna, Stuttgart and Hamburg.

A spokesman for the American delegation said Mr. Brandt's mission would be "to gather information from American sources concerning the number and type of persons who desire to leave Germany under the sponsoring of the permanent refugee organization established by the Evian conference in London."

To Report After August 3

"He is to report to that body after its members assemble August 3 in the British capital.

The conference, which President Roosevelt called, ended ten days of discussions with a session which was marked by two developments.

Myron C. Taylor, the president and chief United States delegate, emphasized the need for refugees being allowed to leave Germany with their

possessions and announced new hope for finding homes for them had arisen through "confidential statements that certain countries could find room for more emigrants than had been expected."

He did not identify the countries.

British Close Gates To Palestine Earl Winterton, chief British delegate, announced Palestine would not be opened to mass Jewish immigration.

His Government, he said, considered as "wholly untenable" the idea that the Jewish problem could be solved if "the gates of Palestine were thrown open."

Mr. Taylor said "that a representative" Germany's cooperation in the London organization and reemphasized that "unless steps are taken forthwith to remedy the present disorderly exodus" there is catastrophic human suffering ahead which might have far-reaching consequences in international unrest and strait.

As a final gesture, the delegates to the conference rose to their feet at the invitation of Senator Henry Berenger, honorary president of the conference in recognition "of the fact that the Evian meeting has solidified the collaboration of the United States with European nations."

Jewish Representatives Pleased

Representatives of the World Jewish Congress here greeted the results of the intergovernmental sessions with satisfaction.

Plans evolved at the conference were characterized as signifying substitution of "systematic and organized emigration for chaotic exodus which now is a blot on humanity."

"It is obvious," a spokesman said, "that the value of the decisions taken will depend on the manner in which they are carried out."

"In view of the desperate plight of the Jewish masses which the intergovernmental committee wishes to help, the World Jewish Congress trusts the work of the committee will be carried on diligently and will be animated by the feeling of humanity and energy which characterized the initiative taken by President Roosevelt."

Mr. Brandt on his German trip will visit American consuls and consult with them on the situation of Jewish, Catholic and non-sectarian potential refugees. The London organization will deal only with the problem of refugees from greater Germany.

ASKS REICH TO LET JEWS TAKE SAVINGS

U. S. Pleads With Germany For Cooperation On Aid To Refugees

[By the Associated Press] Evian-les-Bains, France, July 15.—Myron C. Taylor, chairman of a thirty-two-nation conference on the refugee problem, pleaded with Germany today to let her refugees take their personal belongings.

Taylor, head of the American delegation, at the final session of a day meeting called by President Roosevelt, termed German cooperation "vital and imperative" if the plan of finding homes for perhaps 300,000 Jews and other prospective refugees were to be successful.

Holds Cooperation Necessary

The intergovernmental conference will pass the job to a permanent committee which is to meet in London, August 3.

"It is essential that emigrants leave their country of origin with their property and possessions if they are to take root and sustain themselves in their countries of settlement," said Taylor.

"It is imperative, in consequence, that countries which are willing to receive immigrants in refuge of permanent settlement have the collaboration in these respects of the country of origin."

"Merely A Beginning"

Declaring that the Evian conference was "merely a beginning" of a plan to help expatriates, Taylor added, "our work must and will continue tirelessly without interruption in order that the hopes of men, women and children who have placed their faith in our efforts may not be dispelled and their sufferings embittered."

The American said he wished to emphasize that "unless steps are taken forthwith to remedy the present disorderly exodus, there is catastrophic human suffering ahead which might have far-reaching consequences in international unrest and strain."

Bare Rush Into Palestine

Earl Winterton, chief British delegate, dashed hopes that Britain might allow mass immigration to Palestine, but disclosed a special survey was being made for possible small-scale emigration to the Kenya colony, East Africa.

Palestine, he said, is a small country which already has taken 300,000 Jews since 1920 and, second, the discord between Jews and Arabs there creates conditions which are not "propitious" for immigration.

He said Britain considered as "wholly untenable" the idea that the Jewish problem could be solved if "the gates of Palestine were thrown open."

700 Apply Daily in Vienna
VIENNA, July 15 (AP).—An official Nazi newspaper, the "Innsbrucker Nachrichten," reported today that an average of 700 Jewish applicants daily were seeking emigration permits and that 600 permits were being granted by Vienna police. The 100 remaining must do so largely because of tax defaults, the paper said. However, it added, emigration permits are easier to obtain than immigration visas from foreign countries, so the majority of the Jews who receive permits have no place to go outside Germany.

50 Refugee Doctors Win Right to Work in Britain

Association Aids Austrians Despite Strike Threat

PLYMOUTH, England, July 15 (AP).—The British Medical Association today agreed to permit fifty Austrian refugee physicians to practise in England, despite threats of a "stay-in strike" from one section of the profession. Plans were announced for a committee to assist Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, in selecting the Austrians.

Dr. A. Welply, general secretary of the "Austrian Physicians' Union," criticized the association's decision, and said his organization's attitude remained unchanged. He did not indicate, however, when or whether the strike threatened by the union would occur.

of Sudeten Germans, most of whom form a Nazi party demanding autonomy under their leader, Konrad Henlein, and Czechs, while the one in Brunn would be made up of Sudeten Germans, Czechs and Poles; that in Bratislava of Slovaks, Hungarians and Poles, and the Diet in Udzhorod of Carpatho-Russians.

A six-man committee, meanwhile, was preparing a law whereby minority Deputies henceforth would be permitted to address the National Parliament in their mother tongues, not necessarily Czech or Slovak.

Czechs May Increase Rights Of Minorities

Creation Of Provincial Diets, Granting Sudeten Germans More Self-Government, Is Latest Praha Plan To Ease Tensions

[By the Associated Press] Praha, July 16.—Plans to solve bothersome minority problems by widening the scope of self-government in minority-inhabited districts were studied today by the Czechoslovak Government. The conversion of existing governmental district boards, whose members hitherto have been appointed by Praha officials, into provincial Diets with the right to conduct their own legislation was reported to be likely.

These bodies would be established in Praha, Bratislava, Brunn and Udzhorod with members elected by the population.

Proportional Representation Each nationality group would be represented in the Diets in proportion to its strength in its respective district, it was said.

The Praha Diet would be composed

CZECHS CHARGE GERMANY WITH INTERFERENCE

Praha, July 17, 1938
Impeding Negotiations
With Minorities

Denies Troops Are Massing
Despite Army Shifts
By Reich

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, July 16—The Czechoslovak Government tonight charged Germany with "brutal and disturbing" interference in the republic's negotiations with her German minority.

The charge was included in an official statement denying a report by D.N.B., German official news agency, of alleged new Czechoslovak troop movements.

Czechoslovakia intends to give the Germans as well as other minority groups every possibility to cooperate in solving the minorities problem which enters a decisive stage Monday, the statement said.

Impeding Negotiations

But, despite the Government's goodwill and despite its liberal attitude, the Government declared certain foreign propaganda is "rude" impeding these negotiations.

The danger of the issue was emphasized anew today by the reports on both sides of the German-Czechoslovak border of troop movements.

But officials calmly denied German reports of new Czechoslovak troop mobilization movements and refused to be alarmed over a reported shift of German soldiers.

President Eduard Benes on Monday will conduct a decisive meeting of the Cabinet's subcommittee on constitutional reform.

Negotiations Are Near

The road then is expected to be cleared for concrete negotiations with the republic's minorities. The most clamorous for autonomy and other concessions are the Sudeten Germans.

A danger behind the demands of the Sudeten Germans is the fact that Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany

has proclaimed himself their protector.

Czechoslovak leaders cling to the hope Parliament may be convoked July 25 to pass the Cabinet's three-fold set of bills for language autonomy, the nationalities statute and administrative reform.

They pointed out, however, that exhaustive negotiations with leaders of various minority groups are more important than adherence to July 25 as the convocation date.

Minorities Are Listed

Among Czechoslovakia's minorities are nearly 3,500,000 Germans, 690,000 Hungarians and 550,000 Russians. The country has a total population of more than 15,000,000 persons.

Government spokesmen said nothing was further from the Government's thoughts than to force its measures upon the minorities without giving ample opportunity for discussion and clarification in man-to-man deliberations before bringing them before Parliament.

The Government, therefore, would not hesitate to postpone temporarily the convocation of Parliament if minority leaders would gain desired time for reflection and discussion.

"There is no desire or intention to create a fait accompli for the Sudeten Germans," an official spokesman said. "On the contrary, we want them to have every opportunity to ask questions."

May Set Up Legislatures

Under the proposed nationalities statute, reliable sources indicated the Government probably would convert existing governmental district boards into provincial legislatures.

Members of the board have been appointed by the Government. Under the reported plan, these diets would be established in Praha, Brno, Bratislava and Udzhorod and the members would be elected.

According to semi-official previews of the contents of the statute, the most important section would apply the principle of national proportionality automatically to public services, regional administration, schools, cultural institutions, public contracts and subventions.

In other words, about one-fourth of the positions and jobs would be held by the German minority since Germans constitute almost twenty-three per cent. of the state's population.

Expect No Forcible Action

The Government was represented as feeling that the Sudeten German party, led by Konrad Henlein, planned no forcible action to gain its demands.

As evidence of this, officials pointed to the party's public denial that it planned a general strike and its insistence such action would bring great hardship to all.

The Government denied reports of Czechoslovak troop mobilizations.

D.N.B., German official news agency, in a dispatch to Berlin reported from Waldenburg that Czechoslovak movements were observed along a sixty-five-mile front from Troopau to Trautenau.

The agency also reported a new German regiment had been sent to Braunau, in Austrian Germany, near the southwestern border of Czechoslovakia.

"No Menacing Character"

Emphasizing the "calm" of the situation, a spokesman said the Czechoslovak Government was not even giving credence to any reports of German mobilizations.

"Whatever movements are occurring in Germany," he said, "were long ago for July, 1938, and have no menacing character."

Whether the proposed minorities statute and other measures will have smooth sailing was seen to depend primarily on the stand of the Sudeten Germans.

Henlein consistently has declined to disclose his attitude until he has seen the complete text of the Government's proposals and other minorities have followed suit.

ACTION DUE TODAY ON SUDETEN ISSUE

Czech President And Cabinet
Members Will Examine

Minorities Plan

Praha, July 18, 1938
Proposals May Be Submitted

To Henlein Group
Wednesday

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, July 17—The Czechoslovak Government's concessions to Sudeten Germans and other minorities will receive a final examination tomorrow at a meeting between President Eduard Benes and the seven political members of his Cabinet.

The meeting, which might well be the turning point toward peace or toward further misunderstandings, will be with the Cabinet members who represent Czechoslovakia's various political parties.

On the eve of the conference ministers and officials were irritated by what they said were false reports from

German quarters yesterday that the Czechoslovak army was mobilizing again.

May Affect Negotiations

There was speculation whether the "incident" might influence the trend of negotiations.

Official denials of the mobilization were emphatic and complete. The Government issued a statement accusing Germany of "brutal and disturbing" interference.

The newspaper *Prager Presse* observed "quite properly the German official news agency (D.N.B.) has protested energetically against spreading false rumors concerning Germany."

"But it would be well when the situation is reversed if this agency itself refrained from broadcasting unsupported inventions which disturb the public."

Movement Below Normal

It was noted that actually there was less movement of troops than normally, because troops called for service on May 21 were being given a rest.

These troops were moved to the frontier at the same time German soldiers were reported massed on the border when tension flared over the autonomy demands of Konrad Henlein, Nazi chieftain.

The German minority is demanding defined geographic regions within which it asks a greatly enlarged measure of self-government.

There appeared to be a disposition on the part of the Czechoslovaks to make substantial concessions, but they were finding it hard to accept the proposal for definite geographic limits.

Government May Concede Point

It was pointed out that within the predominantly German Sudeten regions there were 400,000 Czechoslovaks who would find themselves completely swallowed up in German administration of local affairs.

Some quarters believed the Government would concede a point by taking from the President the right to appoint provincial Governors. One proposal was for the Chief Executive to appoint Governors from candidates nominated by provincial Legislatures.

It was obvious the Czechoslovaks were in no mood to stretch autonomy so far that any region—the Sudeten section, for instance—might call plebiscites on questions infringing on federal authority or proposing secession.

Further Delay Expected

It was hoped the proposals for administrative reform would be in shape to present to the Sudeten German committee by Wednesday. The Henlein leaders in turn were expected to want time to confer with German advisers.

Little hope was held that the question would be sufficiently resolved to submit to Parliament by July 25. Officials hoped, however, that the meeting could meet not later.

ACTION ON CZECHS HINTED IN BERLIN

Probability Of War Is Denied
By Nazi Spokesman

Praha Must Scrap Alliance
With Soviet Russia, Official Declares

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, July 18—Government spokesmen in the last few days repeatedly have intimated important developments were in the offing concerning Czechoslovakia.

German officialdom is watching events in the neighboring republic with most intense interest with the conviction, one official said, that "there will be plenty of work in the next few weeks for foreign correspondents."

They have declined to disclose what the developments might include.

Will Not Be Provoked

"Whatever may happen in the next days or weeks concerning Czechoslovakia," one authorized spokesman said, however, "there won't be any war."

"There will be provocative acts, but at the head of our Government is a man who declines to be provoked. Soon the whole world will see who is responsible for the trouble in Czechoslovakia."

Such measures as are contemplated by the Nazi regime in dealings with Czechoslovakia were said to be determined so fully there was no need of Chancellor Adolf Hitler coming to Berlin from his Bavarian mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden.

"All the pivotal men saw our Führer during the Munich art celebration a week ago," a Nazi leader said.

Await Developments

"They now are to await developments on his summer estate near Berlin—Field Marshal Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, and Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister. Each knows what to do when the proper moment comes."

This informant, like Government spokesmen, declined to disclose what was contemplated by Germany in case the negotiations of the Czechoslovak Government with the German minority should break down.

He volunteered, however, that nothing short of a status comparable to Ireland's relationship to Great Britain would satisfy the Sudeten German adherents of Konrad Henlein.

Must Scrap Soviet Pact

He further insisted Czechoslovakia must denounce her mutual assistance pact with Soviet Russia, cease conducting what was called an "aggressive foreign policy, and furnish guarantees that no Czechoslovak soldier ever would turn a gun upon Germany."

The Czechoslovak Government's reported plan to solve minority issues by granting autonomy on a geographical basis was considered by him to be unsatisfactory.

He asserted only autonomy according to racial elements could satisfy the Sudeten Germans.

Patronage Dispute Denies New Allegations

Praha, Czechoslovakia, July 18 (AP). The question of postoffice jobs in Sudeten German sections of Czechoslovakia delayed peace negotiations today between the Government and her autonomy-demanding Germanic minority.

The issue proved the most thorny one in the whole subject of Federal patronage discussed at a meeting between President Eduard Benes and political members of his Cabinet.

At the end of the day jobholders and aspirants for Government positions had presented such conflicting claims that consideration of autonomy for the Sudeten Germans, as well as other minorities, was adjourned twenty-four hours.

Many Jobs Involved

Patronage loomed as one of the major difficulties standing in the way of reconciling the Sudeten and Czechoslovak viewpoints.

The choicest plums dispensed by the Praha Government have been the postmasterships. There also are many Federal jobs in telegraph, telephone and railway services and in courts and Federal ministries which the Sudeten Germans have demanded the Government fill at once with their local followers.

Insist On Gradual Shift

Sudeten circles said, however, the minorities group had eased the tension the day's inconclusive negotiations conceding that the change to Ger-

a gradual process.

The Czechoslovaks were represented as being willing to give Sudeten Germans positions proportionately to their numerical strength—which is twenty-two per cent. in the nation as a whole—but insisted the change must be made by degrees.

Besides the reported attitude of conciliation on the part of Czechoslovak officials, a gesture in that direction came from Wilhelm Sebekowsky, political adviser to Konrad Henlein, chieftain of the republic's 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans. Sebekowsky declared "National Socialism (Nazism) and democracy can be reconciled."

1938

"PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE AND THERE HAS BEEN A MEASURE OF CONCILIATION," CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIALS SAID.

IT WAS STATED THAT HIGH RAILWAY POSTS AND LOCAL JUDGESHIPS WERE NOW LEGALLY IN THE HANDS OF GERMANS IN THE SUDETEN REGIONS, BUT THAT CZECHOSLOVAKS PREDOMINATED IN TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND POSTAL SERVICES AND IN MINISTERIAL CLERKSHIPS. JUL 19 1938

BY ALVIN J. STEINKOPF

PRAHA, JULY 18-(AP)--A HINT THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SUDETEN GERMANS ARE IN A MOOD TO COMPROMISE ON THEIR DEMANDS FOR AUTONOMY ENCOURAGED PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET TODAY AS THEY BEGAN CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

THE HINT THAT THE SUDETEN GERMANS, OVER WHOM REICHSFUEHRER HITLER HAS PROCLAIMED GERMANY'S RIGHT OF "PROTECTION", WERE IN A BARGAINING FRAME OF MIND CAME FROM WILHELM SEBEKOWSKY, POLITICAL ADVISER TO THEIR LEADER, KONRAD HENLEIN. JUL 19 1938

IN AN ADDRESS LAST NIGHT AT KARLSBAD, SEBEKOWSKY DECLARED "NATIONAL SOCIALISM (NAZIISM) AND DEMOCRACY CAN BE RECONCILED."

THIS COMMENT FROM A SUDETEN SPOKESMAN REGARDED UNTIL NOW AS "RADICAL," LENT ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE MINISTERS WHO WERE CONFERRING WITH BENES ON THE DEGREE OF AUTONOMY WHICH SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S MINORITIES.

SEBEKOWSKY SAID THE SUDETENS DO NOT QUESTION THE CENTRAL, NATIONAL DIRECTION OF MILITARY POLICE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, OR "ANY FUNCTION BELONGING TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT."

BUT, HE MAINTAINED, IN A STATE SO DEMOCRATIC THAT COMMUNISM IS PERMITTED TO FUNCTION POLITICALLY AND IN THE OPEN THERE MUST BE ROOM FOR THE IDEOLOGY OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM.

CZECHOSLOVAKS WELCOMED THIS SUDETEN ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUE WHICH HAS BEEN THREATENING THE PEACE OF EUROPE. THEY OBSERVED THAT BOTH SIDES APPARENTLY WERE ALIVE TO THE NECESSITY FOR COMPROMISE.

OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THE GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE WAS MAKING PROGRESS. THEY BASED IT ON SPECULATION IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES OF AN EARLY MEETING OF PARLIAMENT--WHICH ULTIMATELY MUST BE CALLED ON TO PASS ON THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM.

IT WAS GENERALLY EXPECTED PARLIAMENT WOULD BE CONVENED BETWEEN JULY 29 AND AUGUST 2. SW 1118 AED

A157 (NYC OUT--1230PED)

SUNDAY AMS (BUDGET)

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

JUL 19 1938

NEW YORK, JULY 16--DESPITE THE GRAVE CRISES IN WORLD AFFAIRS DURING RECENT MONTHS, MANY EXPERT OBSERVERS FEEL THAT SO FAR AS EUROPE IS CONCERNED THE GENERAL SITUATION HAS IMPROVED SLIGHTLY IN THE DIRECTION OF PEACE. 30.24

CERTAINLY THE POSITION IS EASIER, ON THE WHOLE. THE BUGBEAR OF ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR HASN'T DISAPPEARED, BUT IT HAS RECEDED.

FAIR OPTIMISM IS REFLECTED IN THE LARGE NUMBER OF AMERICANS WHO ARE GOING ABOARD. THERE STILL IS CONSIDERABLE UNEASINESS, HOWEVER, FOR A LOT OF PROSPECTIVE VOYAGERS ARE ASKING WHETHER IT IS SAFE TO VISIT EUROPE.

THE ANSWER IS THAT IF THEY DON'T INTEND TO GO TO WAR-RIDDEN SPAIN, OR TRY TO PHOTOGRAPH MILITARY WORKS IN SUPER-SENSITIVE COUNTRIES, IT'S A GOOD RISK.

OBVIOUSLY WAR IS A POSSIBILITY IN THESE PARLOUS DAYS, BUT NOBODY REALLY WANTS TO FIGHT, NOTWITHSTANDING THE STRONG LANGUAGE FREQUENTLY BANDIED ABOUT.

1938

30.24 - 357

30.24 - 357

ONE FINDS PLENTY OF AGREEMENT WITH THIS VIEWPOINT AMONG EUROPEAN STATESMEN. THE LATEST TO VOICE IT TO THE WRITER WAS DR. RUDOLF HOLSTI, FAMOUS FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO WAS HERE FOR THE DELAWARE TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION.
A158 (NYC OUT)

DR. HOLSTI HAS HAD VERY WIDE AND LONG EXPERIENCE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, AND KEEPS A FINGER ON THE FEVERISH PULSE OF EUROPE. HE TOLD ME HE THOUGHT CONDITIONS HAD IMPROVED. HE DIDN'T LOOK FOR WAR.

JUL 19 1938

THE WORLD IS SO UNSTRUNG WITH WAR-NEUROSIS THAT WE ARE INCLINED TO SMELL GUN-POWDER EVERY TIME A CAR BACKFIRES. THERE HAS BEEN A GENERAL DISPOSITION TO OVERLOOK THE FAIR SIGNS, AND TO EXAGGERATE THE DANGERS OF SOME OF THE CRISES.

TAKE FOR EXAMPLE THE RECENT NAZI THREAT AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHEN THE PRAHA GOVERNMENT RUSHED TROOPS TO THE BORDER. FEAR THAT HITLER WAS ABOUT TO INVADE HIS LITTLE NEIGHBOR AND THUS PRECIPITATE WAR, WAS FATHER TO THE WIDESPREAD BELIEF THAT WAR CERTAINLY MUST COME. THE WORLD WAS IN A PANIC FOR DAYS.

THE COLD TRUTH IS THERE NEVER WAS ANY SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE PRODUCED TO SHOW THAT THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN INTENDED TO INVADE CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

ON THE CONTRARY, ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATED THAT HE HAD NO SUCH PLAN.

THE FUEHRER'S PPURPOSE WAS (AND IS) TO GAIN CONTROL OF THAT COUNTRY BY INDIRECTION.

THAT IS, HE FIGURED ON LETTING CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S BIG NAZI POPULATION DO HIS WORK FOR HIM BY CREATING TROUBLE WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

A159 (NYC OUT)

AT THE SAME TIME HE WOULD APPLY FIERCE ECONOMIC PRESSURE FROM WITHOUT.

NATURALLY CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS A DANGER SPOT AND THAT THREAT MUST REMAIN UNTIL THE GODS DECIDE WHAT IS TO HAPPEN TO THIS LITTLE REPUBLIC WHICH IS THE LAST REMAINING STRONGHOLD OF DEMOCRACY IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD. SHE IS IN A TOUGH PLACE, FOR SHE IS BETWEEN THE IRON JAWS OF THE GERMAN VISE.

JUL 19 1938

THE FRESH OUTBURST OF BLOODY FIGHTING - IN PALESTINE BETWEEN ARABS AND JEWS IS A GRIEVOUS THING. HERE AGAIN, HOWEVER, THERE IS NO REASON WHY IT WOULD CAUSE ANY GENERAL WAR.

IT MIGHT, OF COURSE, IF IT SPREAD TO ADJOINING ARABIAN COUNTRIES, INVOLVING BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY AND TURKEY. BUT EVEN THAT NEEDN'T PLUNGE EUROPE INTO CONFLICT.

THE MENACE TO GENERAL PEACE FROM THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR HAS EASED CONSIDERABLY. ONE OF THE MOST HOPEFUL THINGS HAS BEEN MUSSOLINI'S DISPOSITION TO PLAY BALL WITH ENGLAND, AS SEEN IN HIS QUICK MOVE TO HALT THE BOMBING OF BRITISH SHIPS BY INSURGENT AIRPLANES WHEN PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN APPEALED TO HIM.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR PLODS ITS WEARY, BLOODY COURSE, BUT THERE ARE NO SIGNS OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION OR EXTENSION OF THE HORROR TO OTHER LANDS. IT LOOKS LIKE A CONFLICT OF ATTRITION, AND JAPANESE WAR MINISTER SEISHIRO ITAGAKI REMARKED THE OTHER DAY THAT JAPAN MUST BE PREPARED TO FIGHT "AT LEAST TEN YEARS."

ALGO (NYC OUT)

TEN YEARS!

ALREADY THE CHINESE CASUALTIES ARE SET AT MORE THAN A MILLION, AND THE JAPANESE AT 300,000. THE PROPERTY LOSS RUNS INTO BILLIONS OF DOLLARS. THERE IS NO MEASURE BIG ENOUGH TO ENCOMPASS THE HUMAN SUFFERING INVOLVED.

TEN YEARS?

JUL 19 1938

THE CHINESE, AND MANY FOREIGN ECONOMISTS, SAY NIPPON WILL HAVE BLED HERSELF WHITE BEFORE A DECADE HAS PASSED. ALREADY SHE IS FEELING THE HAND OF HARDSHIP.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE HAS BEEN DOING PRETTY WELL FOR ITSELF, SO FAR AS PEACE IS CONCERNED.

ANOTHER SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC--VENEZUELA--HAS JUST SERVED NOTICE THAT IT IS PULLING OUT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS MAKING A TOTAL OF NINE OF THE LATIN COUNTRIES TO TAKE THIS COURSE. THAT MIGHT NOT LOOK LIKE A BOOST FOR PEACE, BUT THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT GIVES IT A ROSY COMPLEXION.

IT IS SAID THAT SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS ORIGINALLY TURNED TO THE LEAGUE BECAUSE THEY FEARED THE POWER OF THE "COLOSSUS OF THE NORTH"--MEANING OUR UNITED STATES. NOW, AVERS WASHINGTON, THE "GOOD NEIGHBOR" POLICY OF THIS COUNTRY HAS REMOVED THAT FEAR.

A FINE FILLIP FOR PEACE CAME IN THE SIGNING OF A PRELIMINARY ACCORD BETWEEN PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA TO END THE HUNDRED YEAR OLD FIGHT BETWEEN THEM OVER THE GRAN CHACO BORDER AREA-- A STRETCH OF STINKING JUNGLE WHICH HAS COME TO BE KNOWN AS THE "GREEN HELL". AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED AT A MOMENT WHEN THE DISTANT ANTS WERE BEGINNING TO RESUME FIGHTING.

UX1247PED

Two Sections Of Italy Are Shaken By Quake; Thousands Flee Homes

JUL 19 1938

Milan, Italy, Tuesday, July 19 (AP).—The Italian Riviera and Piedmont Mountain section were shaken by a strong earthquake which sent thousands of persons fleeing into the streets early today.

No serious damage was reported, and apparently no one was killed or injured.

The quake was felt with the greatest intensity at Imperia, on the Ligurian coast. Turin also was shaken.

Cuneo, San Remo, Ventimiglia, Taggia and various other towns also felt strong shocks.

The quake lasted nine minutes, and at Imperia sleeping inhabitants of the city of 26,000 rushed from their beds to the wharf or gathered on piazzas, where they remained for hours.

SUDETENS PROPOSE PLAN OF PARTITION

Nazi Minority Demands That
Czechs Divide Country Into
Self-Governing States

JUL 20 1938

REPARATIONS GRANT ASKED

'Negotiations Not Even Begun,'
Says Statement That Denies
Understanding at Prague

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 19 (AP).—The Sudeten German party sharply checked a growing feeling of optimism surrounding negotiations to reorganize the Czechoslovak Government by announcing today there has been no "understanding" with the government.

Officials of the party, representing most of Czechoslovakia's vociferous 3,500,000 Germanic minority, issued a statement saying that "negotiations have not even begun," and protesting that it was far too early to call Parliament for consideration of the minorities problem.

At the same time the party issued a separate plan setting forth its conception of what the new reorganized Czechoslovak Government should be to satisfy various minorities.

Sudeten German Plan

Essentials of the Sudeten reorganization plan were given as:
Partition of Czechoslovakia into self-governing States divided along lines of language and as nearly as possible by natural boundaries.

Observance of minority rights within the States to protect scattered Czech groups living in the Sudeten regions.

Granting of "reparations" to the Sudetens for "damages suffered since 1918."

Exercise of local control by the individual national States over police, social welfare, markets, finance, education, art and power services.

Retention of a central government with a President and a National Assembly, but probably with abolition of the Senate.

Provision for presidents and legislators for the national States, with the legislators to be assembled in Prague to constitute a national assembly.

Presidents of the national States to be ex officio members of the central government Cabinet;
Dissolution of the present Ministries of Education, Health and Social Welfare because their functions should be taken over by the national States;

Regional officials to be of the nationality of the State they serve;

Language of the regional governments to be that of their citizens;

National and high officials to use the language of lower officials;

Creation of a sort of "District of Columbia" for Prague because "it belongs to all the nations of Czechoslovakia";

A national budget to be agreed upon by a conference of the States.

Optimism Had Been Felt

The Sudetens protested that up until now they have not even had an opportunity to talk to the government about their plan, although details first were given to President Eduard Benes and the Cabinet on June 7.

The Sudetens' wet blanket was applied after several official intimations that President Benes and the Cabinet Ministers were getting along excellently in reconciling divergent Czechoslovak and German viewpoints, and that government proposals were nearing completion.

Sources close to the government had intimated that Parliament might be called as early as next Tuesday to pass on the government plan for extending a greater measure of self-government to various national groups.

The Sudetens' statement emphasized that the Germans had an altogether different conception of the proper procedure.

The government plan, it was held, should not be presented to an unprepared Parliament, but should be submitted first to the minorities for criticism and study.

Only after such discussions, it was argued, would the proposed reforms be properly ready for presentation to Parliament.

The Sudetens admitted that there had been informative discussions, but contended that as yet the German minority had not even begun to argue.

The government was reminded of its promise to present no fait accompli to any minority group.

PRAGUE--FIRST ADD SUDETEN XXX THE STATES.
PRESIDENT BENES INTERRUPTED HIS CONFERENCES WITH HIS POLITICAL
MINISTERS ON THE NATIONALITIES STATUTE TO RECEIVE Vojtech Jozef Adamec
THE CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER TO BERLIN, WHO CAME HOME UNEXPECTEDLY.
THERE WERE UNVERIFIED REPORTS NASTY JUL 20 1938
FROM GERMANY.

HALIFAX CONFERS WITH NAZI ENVOY

Weidemann Back in Berlin After Czech Talk.

BERLIN, July 19 (A. P.).—Capt. Fritz Weidemann, Chancellor Hitler's adjutant, returned here today from London, where he flew immediately after talks on Saturday between the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson, and Count Ernst von Weizsaecker, German Secretary of State.

Although the visit was described officially as purely private and without political significance, it is known in Government circles that he went to London to sound out Great Britain's attitude toward the Czechoslovak problem.

Germany desires Britain's aid in pressing upon Czechoslovakia the need for far-reaching concessions to the Sudeten German minority as the only alternative to a tense situation in Central Europe which might lead to an explosion.

Conferred With Halifax

LONDON, July 19 (A. P.).—Viscount Halifax, Foreign Minister, and Capt. Fritz Weidemann, confidential envoy of Chancellor Hitler, conferred yesterday, it became known today.

They met at Lord Halifax's London home on the eve of the Foreign Secretary's departure for diplomatic talks with French statesmen in connection with the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Paris.

Officials declined to discuss the subject of the Weidemann conversation. There have been unconfirmed rumors, however, that he was here in connection with Memel and Sudeten German problems or "a disarmament truce."

PARIS IS TO GET HITLER OFFER OF CZECH PEACE

Lord Halifax to Present German Formula for Ending Strife.

FUEHRER IS DISAPPOINTED

Britain Balked at Nazis' Plan for Anti-Semitic Drive in Sudeten Area.

PARIS, July 20 (A. P.).—Viscount Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, was reported today to have brought to Paris a plan offered by Fuehrer Hitler of Germany for the peaceful solution of the Czechoslovakian minority situation.

The offer was to be presented to Premier Edouard Daladier and the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, who turned from the formal ceremonies of the state visit of the British King and Queen to a four-hour conference on their future common policies.

Viscount Halifax presumably received Hitler's formula for ending strife between the Czechoslovak Government and its Sudeten German minority population a few hours before he sailed with his sovereign for France yesterday.

London informants said the swift step toward improving English-German relations was by personal message, carried to Viscount Halifax by Capt. Fritz Weidemann, who is Fuehrer Hitler's confidential envoy.

Had Short Secret Talk.

The two met at Halifax's London home for a twenty-minute secret talk late Monday night. Capt. Weidemann was said to have declared there were no fundamental differences that need separate the two nations and that everything is capable of arrangement.

The British Foreign Secretary was believed to have replied that peaceful settlement of the Czech problem, without outside interference, obviously would lead to a clearer atmosphere for negotiations of wider scope.

Reliable information indicated he also told the German envoy that German willingness for co-operation might be shown in sharing with other Governments the of finding haven for political and racial refugees.

Stephan Osusky, the Czechoslovak Minister to Paris, was believed to have been asked to stand by as Viscount Halifax unfolded the German suggestions at today's conference with his French colleagues.

Sudetens Seek Privileges.

The 3,500,000 Sudeten German population in Czechoslovakia wants extensive privileges of self-government, with greater friendliness toward the Nazis.

German willingness to co-operate in peaceful settlement would mean a long step forward, as Britain has been reluctant to come around to the French view—that war would be preferable to forceful, one-sided German solution of the minority problem.

Developments in central Europe completely overshadowed the two other subjects before the states-

men, a joint French-British understanding with Italy, through ending foreign intervention in the Spanish civil war, and a common front in the Far East.

France was expected, however, to press for a formal British promise not to make effective the Italian-British friendship pact until Premier Mussolini reaches a similar accord with the French Government.

King Pays Tribute.

In the first of today's ceremonies, King George drove to the Arch of Triumph, Napoleonic monument at the head of the Champs-Elysees. He laid a wreath of dark roses at the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier, then stood in salute for one minute of silent tribute to this nation's half-million world war dead.

Wearing the full dress naval uniform in which he arrived in Paris, the King was accompanied by the Duke of Beaufort, the Maritime Prefect of the Second Region, and his aids.

Troops stood at attention and throngs massed in the twelve avenues radiating from the circular Place de l'Etoile around the arch as the monarch performed the ritual.

Taps were sounded, after which the King signed the golden registry.

Escorted by mounted Republican Guard officers, the monarch returned them to the Foreign Ministry and joined his Queen for a formal procession down the River Seine from the Quai d'Orsay to the City Hall on the Quai de Geaures.

Crowds lined the banks and filled the windows overlooking the mile-and-a-half route.

M.P.'s Ask Data On Halifax Talk With Hitler Aide

Labor to Query Chamberlain Today on Secret Mission of Weidemann in New 'Private Visitor' Diplomacy

LONDON, July 20 (A. P.).—Labor members of Parliament today sought from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain an explanation of Secret negotiations between Great Britain and Germany. The action came after a conference between Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, and Captain Fritz Weidemann, Adolf Hitler's adjutant, had given rise to reports that the two nations were preparing to launch new diplomatic talks to end all points of misunderstanding between them.

Lieutenant Commander Reginald Fletcher, backed by other labor members, gave notice he would ask Chamberlain tomorrow to "make a

statement concerning the purport of conversations between Herr Weidemann and members of his majesty's government." Weidemann talked with Halifax at the Foreign Secretary's London home Monday night.

The practice of sending "private visitors" on state missions of highest importance has become popular. Halifax himself started the habit when he visited a German "hunting show" last November, incidentally saw Hitler, and laid the foundations for British-German friendship. Anthony Eden, then Foreign Secretary, was disregarded.

More recently, Konrad Henlein, Nazi leader in Czechoslovakia, and Albert Forster, Danzig Nazi leader, conferred privately with members of the British government and others, without visible official sanction. Henlein came to London May 12, and Forster July 14.

In the case of Halifax and Weidemann, both German and British official sources disclaimed knowledge of the subjects covered. "Unauthorized interpretations," which were not denied, disclosed that the problem of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German minority was uppermost.

Berlin sources said Halifax was willing to back Sudeten demands for autonomy from Czechoslovakia, but not so far as Weidemann wanted. At the same time, Halifax was said to have expressed himself against the spread of Nazi anti-Semitism in Czechoslovakia, and to have remained silent in the face of German insistence that Czechoslovakia sever her alliance with Soviet Russia.

London sources said Weidemann brought hearty greetings and expressions of good will from Hitler, and requested that Halifax, now in Paris, relay them to the French Foreign Office.

Weidemann was reported to have said Hitler would be pleased to settle the Czechoslovak-Sudeten question peacefully, and would like to improve British-German relations, which currently are "fundamentally sound but not quitesatisfactory."

Halifax, it was said, suggested that Germany could show co-operation by joining in solving the Jewish refugee problem, but Weidemann remained silent.

British sources said the conference was arranged at Hitler's request, but others declared the British government, together with the French, was eager to join Germany in stabilizing relations between the Sudeten Germans and the Czechoslovak government.

Visit "Not Satisfactory"

BERLIN, July 20 (A. P.).—The visit of Captain Fritz Weidemann to London over the week end was "not

completely satisfactory," according to a source with excellent connections at the Chancellery.

Foreign Secretary Halifax was said to have shown a very conciliatory spirit and to be anxious for improvement of Anglo-German relations,

but apparently did not go far enough with regard to the Czechoslovak problem. In other words, this source said, Halifax was prepared to urge the Czechoslovak government to grant a large measure of autonomy to the Sudeten Germans, but not as much as the Nazis think the Sudeten Germans would have.

Weidemann arrived in Berlin yesterday afternoon and immediately started for the Rhineland, where Hitler has been reported visiting, presumably to gain personal information about Germany's preparedness in this important region. There has been no mention of Hitler's whereabouts for days in the press.

Balked at Anti-Jewish Move.

According to the Chancellery source, Lord Halifax balked at the idea of having anti-Semitic legislation enforced throughout Sudeten territory as one of the manifestations of Sudeten autonomy.

The informant stated that Capt. Weidemann informed Lord Halifax of Hitler's adamant insistence that Czechoslovakia must sever her alliance with Soviet Russia. Lord Halifax apparently remained non-committal on this point.

Meanwhile, it was learned here that Albert Forster, Danzig Nazi leader, was on his way to Berlin to report on his trip to London July 14.

Seek Thirteen-point Program.

PRAGUE, July 20 (A. P.).—The supported Sudeten German agitators for a thirteen-point program of autonomy today as a countermeasure to the Czechoslovakian Government's negotiations to reorganize the administration in the hope of solving worrisome minority questions.

The party, embracing most of Czechoslovakia's 3,500,000 Germans, and led by Konrad Henlein, wants the country divided into self-governing States along language and natural boundary lines, with minority rights observed in each to protect scattered Czech groups.

Local control over police, markets, education, finance, social welfare, art and power services would be exercised by individual national States but the central Government would be retained with a President and National Assembly.

The national States would have Presidents and legislators and their Presidents would be ex officio members of the central Government's Cabinet. The proposed States would take over the functions of the Federal ministries of social welfare, health and education.

Regional officials would be of the nationality of the State they served, the language of regional governments would be that of their citizens, and national officials would use the language of lower officials.

Demand Reparations.

The Sudetens proposed also the creation of a central district for Prague, the capital, a national budget, and reparations to Sudetens for damages suffered since 1918.

The demands were considered much milder than the eight-point program Henlein submitted last spring, but Sudeten leaders injected an unsettling element in Government negotiations with the blunt statement that their negotiations have not even begun.

An implied warning to the Government not to go too far in discussions about minority problems without consulting the Sudetens before submitting any pacification scheme to Parliament was contained in a Sudeten protest that they hitherto had had no chance to discuss their plan with the Government.

This followed intimations that the Cabinet was progressing satisfactorily on its minority statutes, so that it might be able to reveal them to Parliament next Tuesday, and showed that the Germans disagree with the Government on the proper procedure.

Vienna Putsch of 1934 To Be Celebrated Sunday

Nazis Will Memorialize Two Who Slew Dollfuss

VIENNA, July 20 (A. P.).—Nazi celebrations are planned throughout Austria on Sunday, July 24 is the anniversary of the unsuccessful Austrian Nazi putsch of 1934. There will be ceremonies in memory of the Nazis hanged in the Dollfuss and Schuschnigg case. Rudolf Hess, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's chief deputy in party affairs, is expected to address relatives of the dead Nazis in a ceremony at Klagenfurt.

It was officially announced that Graz had been proclaimed "Stadt der Erhebung" (City of the Uprising) because of the predominating demand there for union with Germany before Hitler proclaimed Anschluss (annexation).

In Vienna, Otto Planetta and Franz Holzweber, the Nazis who were hanged after the 1934 putsch on a charge of assassinating Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, will be memorialized.

Hitler's Envoy Assures British Of Nazis' Desire to Keep Peace

Prime Minister Chamberlain Tells House of Commons of Message—King George Reviews 50,000 Troops in France.

LONDON, July 21 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Great Britain had received from Chancellor Adolf Hitler's confidential envoy renewed assurances by the German Government "of their desire to achieve a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions."

The Prime Minister said that these assurances had been given to Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, by Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, the German Fuehrer's representative.

Chamberlain gave this reply to a question as to what was discussed at Monday night's confidential discussion between Lord Halifax and Hitler's envoy:

"In the course of his recent visit to London, Capt. Wiedemann had an informal conversation with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"Capt. Wiedemann did not come prepared to discuss any particular aspect of political affairs, but the conversation enabled him, owing to his contact with authoritative circles in Germany, to renew the assurances already given by the German Government of their desire to achieve a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions."

The German visitor saw the Foreign Secretary at his home the evening before Lord Halifax left for Paris, accompanying King George and Queen Elizabeth on their visit of state. This lent added importance to the talk, which is understood to have figured vitally in Lord Halifax's conversations with Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Bonnet in Paris.

The Prime Minister's statement was interpreted here as an indication that Wiedemann's visit might lead to the reopening of negotiations for a broad Anglo-German political settlement. Such negotiations were broken off almost before they were begun last March, when Germany suddenly moved into and annexed Austria.

Czechs Were Discussed.

Since the Austrian crisis Britain has been waiting for Germany to initiate further conversations looking toward a general European appeasement, the avowed goal of Chamberlain's foreign policy.

Wiedemann's visit is regarded here as providing the German initiative necessary for the resumption of formal negotiations.

One of the most difficult questions involved is that of Czechoslovakia's Germanic minority, over which Hitler has declared himself "protector." Informed persons believed that this was one of the subjects of the Halifax-Wiedemann talk.

Chamberlain made his statement in a written reply to Lieut.-Commander R. T. H. Fletcher, Labor member. This prevented supplementary questions on the subject.

Meanwhile, the question of Britain's war debt to the United States was raised in the House of Lords by Viscount Samuel, leader of the Liberal opposition, who declared: "While it is of great importance to remove causes of friction between ourselves and possible enemies, it is important—possibly more important—to remove causes of friction between ourselves and those who are potential friends."

Lord Samuel said this was not a propitious moment to propose immediate action involving additional burdens on Britain's budget, already bearing a huge load for armaments. But he mentioned the subject of the debts, he said, "to prevent the idea arising in this country and the United States that this question is a closed chapter of history."

"Not every one on this side of the Atlantic," he went on, "regards this as a finished question to be dismissed from our minds." He said many "regard it as a matter merely to be kept in abeyance and to be effectively resumed whenever conditions may arise."

ANGLO-REICH TALKS MAY BE RENEWED

Czech Minority Question Is Regarded As Outstanding Problem Now

Then Will Come Issue Of Colonies Germany Lost To Allies After War

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 21—Assurances from Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler that Germany wants "a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions" reopened the door today for broad Anglo-German talks to sweep away Europe's war fears.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain disclosed in the House of Commons that Hitler's adjutant, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, had brought this message to Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax on the eve of the latter's departure for Paris with King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Chamberlain said Wiedemann's mission was not to "discuss any particular aspect of political affairs."

Czech Issue Included

But the renewed assurances of Germany's desire "to achieve a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions" was taken to include Czechoslovakia's minority problem.

If that question were settled peacefully, the question of Germany's war-lost colonies, for whose return she has been agitating, would remain as one of the chief obstacles to an Anglo-German rapprochement.

Chamberlain gave his explanation of the conversation, held by Wiedemann and Halifax Monday night, in the form of a written reply to a question in Commons.

Chamberlain Statement

His complete statement was: "In the course of his recent visit to London, Captain Wiedemann had an informal conversation with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"Captain Wiedemann did not come prepared to discuss any particular aspect of political affairs, but the conversation enabled him, owing to his contact with authoritative circles in Germany, to renew the assurances already given by the German Government of their desire to achieve a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions."

The German's meeting with Halifax was understood to have figured importantly in the Foreign Secretary's conversations in Paris with Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

No Hint Of Quick Renewal

Chamberlain's statement gave no indication that Anglo-German negotiations, broken off just as they were beginning when Germany annexed Austria March 13, would be resumed immediately.

But the emphasis given in official quarters to the German initiative in sending Wiedemann here made his visit appear as the gesture Britain had awaited before making a new approach for formal negotiations.

Dormant hopes here for a far-reaching political appeasement were revived by the Anglo-German debt agreement of July 1. Under it Germany assumed responsibility for debts of annexed Austria owed to Britain in return for a reduction in interest rates on German loans and special trade advantages.

Czech Question First

Solution of the minority issue in Czechoslovakia, however, was considered necessary before the opening of formal negotiations for a general Anglo-German settlement.

Britain has been seeking to restrain Germany from agitating Czechoslovakia's 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans while pressing the Praha Government to go as far as possible in meeting the minority's demands for autonomy.

Wiedemann's message aroused hope here for what was called a "more reasonable" German attitude toward the Czechoslovak minority dispute which is approaching a critical stage with presentation, possibly next week, of the Czechoslovak Government's concessions to the Sudeten Germans.

Agitation Dormant

Germany's agitation for her war-lost colonies has been kept in the background largely both here and in Germany by critical events in Czechoslovakia and Spain.

Britain's position appeared unchanged since the statement issued after extensive talks among British and French Ministers last November in London.

This declared Germany's colonial demands "could not be considered in isolation," but left the question open for negotiations.

Nazi Says Czech Issue May Be Settled Quietly

Berlin, July 21 (A. P.)—Ernst Kundt, Parliamentary leader of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German minority, said today peaceful settlement of Sudeten Czechoslovak friction was still possible.

"We shall strive passionately for a solution acceptable to all concerned until and unless the Government replies with a categorical no to our representations."

"There are only two alternatives—either there will be equality for all nationality groups and self-determination for each group or a catastrophe will ensue sooner or later whose implications can only be imagined."

mans claimed the right to adhere to Nazi philosophy, this did not mean they would try to introduce the authoritarian idea in government in the Sudeten-German region.

"We realize," he said, "that in a democratic state made up of different nationalities there can be no totalitarian government in any of its parts."

Paris Chiefs To Confer

Meanwhile, the disclosure that the chief of the French air general staff would visit Germany's air chief was believed to foreshadow a move by European powers for limitation of air armament or "neutralization" of civilian areas from aerial attack in case of war.

The visit by Gen. Joseph Vuillemin to Germany to confer with Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering was looked upon as one of the first steps toward general European friendship.

The unexpected arrival in Paris yesterday of Sir Cyril Newall, chief of the British air general staff, strengthened the belief of impending developments.

Merely "Courtesy Call"

French official circles insisted that General Vuillemin's projected visit to Goering's first week in August was merely a courtesy call, similar to a similar trip to France in 1937 by Erhard Milch, German Under Secretary for Air.

Both Britain and France are lagging behind Germany in the number and quality of airplanes and have long been known to be willing to put some limit on aircraft.

Adolf Hitler has been reported previously to have offered to "humanize" aerial warfare in an effort to win British goodwill.

Czech Fascist Union To Become Democratic

Last Of Parties With Totalitarian Tendencies Announces Change In Policy

Praha, Czechoslovakia, July 21 (A. P.)—The Czech Fascist Union, Opposition party controlling six seats in Parliament, announced today it would adopt democratic principles.

A special meeting was called for the purpose of discarding the "fuhrer," or leader principle such as exists in Germany's Nazi party. The organization said its name would be changed to the Czech National party.

The decision, although of minor political importance, drew considerable attention because after the change there will be no Czech or Slovak parties with totalitarian tendencies.

The Communists already have resolved to acknowledge democratic principles.

MUNICH, GERMANY, July 21 (A. P.)—CAPTAIN FRITZ WIEDEMANN REPORTED TODAY TO ADOLF HITLER, PRESUMABLY ON HIS LONDON TRIP TO SOUND OUT BRITISH OFFICIALS ON ANGLO-GERMAN TALKS TO EASE EUROPEAN TENSION. WIEDEMANN, HITLER'S ADJUTANT, ARRIVED HERE IN MID-AFTERNOON BY AIRPLANE. THE FUEHRER HAD NOTICED TO MUNICH EARLIER FROM BERCHTESGADEN, HIS BAVARIAN RETREAT. HITLER DEPARTED EARLY TONIGHT FOR BAYREUTH WHERE THE WAGNER MUSIC FESTIVAL WILL OPEN SUNDAY. AJG16P6D

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, JULY 21--THAT'S RATHER HEARTENING NEWS, ABOUT FUEHRER HITLER MAKING FRIENDLY OVERTURES TO ENGLAND FOR AN IRONING-OUT OF THEIR DIFFERENCES, ALL OF WHICH "ARE CAPABLE OF ADJUSTMENT," TO USE THE REPORTED LANGUAGE OF THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN'S CONFIDENTIAL EMISSARY, CAPTAIN FRITZ WIEDMANN.

HITLER'S GESTURE IS ESPECIALLY INTERESTING BECAUSE HE HAS FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME BEEN LOOKING DOWN HIS NOSE AT ENGLAND. BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER LORD HALIFAX, WHO HAS EXHIBITED VERY UNFRIENDLY FEELINGS TOWARDS THE FATHERLAND, HAS MET AN ARCTIC RECEPTION IN HIS EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT AN ANGLO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

IT MIGHT BE BOTH A THANKLESS AND AN UNGRACIOUS TASK TO INQUIRE TOO CLOSELY AS TO GERMANY'S MOTIVE IN THIS MOVE. NATURALLY ONE CANNOT ESCAPE THE CONVICTION THAT IT IS NOT DISSOCIATED WITH THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOVE-FEAST WHICH IS BEING GRACED BY THE PRESENCE OF THE BRITISH KING AND QUEEN IN PARIS.

(MORE) R550AED

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD MACKENZIE INTERPRETIVE XXX QUEEN IN PARIS.

THE ASTUTE HITLER HAS GONE THE EX-KAISER ONE BETTER IN READING THE BRITISH WRITING ON THE WALL. HE IS CONVINCED THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP IS A THING OF REAL STRENGTH, AND HE CANNOT AFFORD TO ANTAGONIZE TOO FAR THE DOMINANT POWER OF EUROPE--ENGLAND. THE FORMER KAISER DIDN'T BELIEVE BRITAIN WOULD FIGHT FOR FRANCE; HERR HITLER HAS THE BENEFIT OF SEEING THIS TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

HOWEVER, WHETHER THE NAZI DICTATOR'S MOTIVES ARE ALTRUISTIC OR PURELY SELFISH, THEY HAVE CARRIED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION A LEADER WHO WIELDS MORE INFLUENCE THAN ALMOST ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL THE WORLD OVER. ANY MOVE TOWARDS PEACE IS A GOOD MOVE.

30.24-361

30.24-361

IT WOULD OF COURSE BE TOO MUCH TO EXPECT THAT ALL EUROPE HAD SUDDENLY GONE PEACE-MINDED. BUT IT ISN'T TOO MUCH TO BELIEVE THAT PEOPLE ARE THINKING MORE IN TERMS OF PEACE THAN THEY HAVE BEEN.

THIS IMPELS ONE TO WONDER WHETHER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS PLAYING A HUNCH THE OTHER DAY WHEN HE MADE HIS APPEAL FOR PEACE AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS. AND ALSO WHETHER THE BRITISH CHANCELLOR OF THE EX-CHEQUER, SIR JOHN SIMON, WAS LIKEWISE INSPIRED WHEN HE VOICED A SIMILAR PLEA A FEW HOURS LATER.

THE CONSENSUS OF CLOSE OBSERVERS IS THAT WHILE HERR HITLER HAS DONE SOME BOLD SABRE-RATTLING, HE DOESN'T WANT WAR. TO PUT IT IN A POSITIVE WAY, HE WANTS PEACE.

HIS DIFFICULTY IS THAT HE WANTS TO HAVE HIS CAKE AND EAT IT TOO. HE WANTS TO BUILD A GREAT GERMANIC CONFEDERATION AND NOT HAVE ANY TROUBLE CREATING IT.

THE NEXT STEP IN HIS PROGRAM, SO FAR AS ONE CAN SEE, RELATES TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHERE THE BIG NAZI MINORITY IS DEMANDING AUTONOMY. THAT CRISIS MUST BE MET IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. AND HE WANTS IT SOLVED WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF FRANCE OR ENGLAND.

HITLER HAS GIVEN EVERY INDICATION THAT HE INTENDS TO GO AHEAD WITH HIS PROGRAM, AND HIS WHOLE CAREER HAS EXEMPLIFIED CONSTANCY OF PURPOSE. HOWEVER, HE HAS NOT SHOWN ANY DESIRE TO EMPLOY FORCE AGAINST THE CZECHOSLOVAKS. ON THE CONTRARY, HE HAS DISPLAYED AN INTENTION OF WORKING THROUGH THE NAZIS WITHIN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

BERLIN REPORTS THAT LORD HALIFAX IS PREPARED TO URGE THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT TO GRANT A LARGE MEASURE OF AUTONOMY TO THE SUDETEN GERMANS. THAT ISN'T HARD TO BELIEVE, FOR BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN HAS BEEN ANXIOUS TO MAKE A PACT WITH GERMANY TO ENSURE EUROPEAN PEACE.

MAYBE THIS IS THE BREAK WHICH CHAMBERLAIN HAS BEEN SEEKING. IT WOULD BE A GREAT DAY THAT WOULD SOLVE THAT BURNING CZECHOSLOVAK ISSUE, AND SEND GERMANY, ITALY, FRANCE AND ENGLAND HOPE-STEPPING OFF TOWARDS GENERAL PEACE-AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

BEEN BEGIN WHEN GERMANY'S ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA MARCH 13 RUPTURED THEM.

JS830AED

BRITAIN SENDS REPLY TO HITLER ON PEACE MOVE

Chamberlain Holds Session
With German Envoy and
Gives Him a Message.

KING GEORGE SPEAKS AGAIN
Says That With France
Can Never Weaken--Monarchs
Then Begin Journey Home.

LONDON, July 22 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain was reliably reported today to have given Chancellor Hitler's Ambassador a personal message for the German Fuehrer in response to the latter's recent assurances of peaceful aims in Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain had a long conference at 10 Downing Street with Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, the German Ambassador, who is leaving for Berlin tomorrow on vacation. The message was understood to have been given then.

The Ambassador's visit indicated that the British Prime Minister planned quick action to follow up Hitler's peace gesture in sending Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, his confidential envoy, here with a message delivered to Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary.

As in the semi-secret conference between Capt. Wiedemann and Lord Halifax at the latter's home on Monday night, the troubled question of Czechoslovakia's Germanic minority was believed to have figured largely in the Chamberlain-Von Dirksen discussion.

Will Ask About Message.

While the Downing Street confer-

ence was in progress Lieut.-Commander R. T. H. Fletcher, labor member of Parliament, served notice that he would ask the Prime Minister in the House of Commons Monday if he will make a statement as to the reply he is making to the message brought to him by Herr Wiedemann from the head of the German Government.

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House yesterday that Capt. Wiedemann brought new assurance that Germany wants peaceful settlement of outstanding questions, but that the German envoy was unprepared to discuss any particular aspect of political affairs. This was in response to an earlier question by Fletcher.

Informed persons said there was no doubt that Chamberlain in his talk with Von Dirksen repeated Hitler's recent assurances.

The most urgent issue between Britain and France and Germany is the future of Czechoslovakia, over whose Germanic minority of 3,500,000 Hitler has declared himself protector. Both London and Paris saw brighter hope for peaceful settlement of this dangerous question after the Wiedemann visit.

Wiedemann talked to Halifax just before the latter went to Paris with King George, and his message was understood to have figured largely in the conversations between Halifax and French leaders.

R559AED

German Envoy To Leave London For Berlin Today

London, July 22 (P).—Great Britain gave Germany a clear signal today to bring the whole Berlin-Rome axis into accord with the western European democracies as King George VI and Queen Elizabeth ended a triumphal state visit to France.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was understood to have told Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, the German Ambassador, in a forty-five-minute interview that he shared fully Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's desire to settle Europe's major problems peacefully.

Dr. von Dirksen's call at No. 10 Downing street followed the trip here of Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, Hitler's adjutant, with what Mr. Chamberlain announced yesterday as renewed assurances that Germany desired peaceful settlement of outstanding questions.

Czech Concessions Fail To Satisfy Hungarians

Opposition Deputy Displeased
With Minority Statute

PRAGUE, July 22 (P).—Deputy Geza Szuelo told a club of deputies representing Hungarian opposition parties in Parliament today that the Czechoslovak government's preliminary proposals toward solving national minorities' problems could not

be regarded thus far as suitable. Hungarians, like Sudeten Germans and other minorities, are pressing for autonomy.

LONDON URGES PRAHA TO MAKE CONCESSIONS

Envoy Confers With Czech
Premier Over Minority
Problem

Hopes For Anglo-German
Negotiations Are
Increased

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 22 — Great Britain strongly appealed today to Czechoslovakia for liberal concessions to her clamoring minorities to help the

promising new European appeasement prospects.

She thus fulfilled a pledge to a suddenly more peacefully talking Germany.

Basil Cochrane Newton, British minister to Praha, saw Premier Milan Lodza for the second time in twenty-four hours after the surprise Anglo-German talks in London and Anglo-French discussions in Paris on the Central European problem.

Fulfills British Promise

He carried out what were described authoritatively as "certain assurances" given by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain yesterday to Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, German Ambassador to London, on the use of British influence with Praha in the handling of minority autonomy demands.

Whether these assurances envisaged greater concessions to the Germanic minority than Czechoslovakia felt herself able to make, and still retain her sovereignty, was undisclosed.

France Backs British Stand

But it was clear both here and in Praha that the new British action, backed by France, sought the fullest measure of autonomy possible for minorities within the war-created republic.

Prospects for an early resumption of broadscale Anglo-German political negotiations were heightened by reassurances of Germany's peaceful intentions. These were conveyed to Britain by Dr. Von Dirksen and Adolf Hitler's ad-

jutant, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, just before and during the state visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to France.

Germany's reassurances indicated a more conciliatory attitude on her part toward the Czechoslovak minority problem which now is the chief barrier to Anglo-German friendship.

France called home her Ambassador to Berlin, Andre Francois-Poncet, in the sudden spurt of diplomatic activity over Czechoslovakia.

Hear Germany Seeks Parley

This gave rise to reports Germany was seeking a four-power meeting among Germany, Italy, Britain and France to work out a solution of her neighbor's problem.

Official quarters in London denied, however, that "any new suggestion was under discussion" in the conversation Mr. Chamberlain had with Dr. Von Dirksen.

The report of a conference was linked also with a suggestion that if a minority compromise were found Germany might offer Czechoslovakia a non-aggression pact to induce her to give up her French and Russian alliances. It was considered doubtful, however, whether Praha would sacrifice French support to get such a pact.

Long Negotiations Foreseen

Despite widely expressed desires for an early solution of the Czechoslovak issue, most competent observers believed months of effort still lay ahead.

The professions of Germany's peaceful intentions, on the other hand, lessened some anxiety over the possibility of an outright clash which might start a general war.

They also gave Mr. Chamberlain fresh hope for eventual success of his general appeasement policy and ammunition to defend it in the last foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons before Parliament adjourns at the end of next week.

Chamberlain Faces House Debate

His policy of non-intervention in Spain and the possibility he might make new concessions to Italy during the summer recess to get into force the Anglo-Italian Easter pact promised to be the main points in the opposition attack in the debate Tuesday.

The Opposition also awaited the Prime Minister's answer to a memorandum on alleged deficiencies in the air rearmament program before deciding whether to make this the basis for a new attack on the Government before Parliament adjourns.

New Air Expansion Move

A new step in air expansion meanwhile was announced by Sir Kingsley Wood, Air Secretary.

It is a civil air guard, to be headed by Lord Londonderry, aimed at providing men and women with flying knowledge who would offer their services immediately in any emergency.

It will be open to men and women between 18 and 50, who will be trained through light airplane clubs subsidized by the Government.

The four-day state visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to France brought conflicting appraisals from Herbert Morrison, Laborite, and Anthony Eden, Conservative, former Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Morrison, speaking at a Labor party garden party in London, said: "I am feeling apprehensive as to whether events are not moving on pre-war lines."

"I cannot help but reflect on the visit of King Edward VII in pre-war days. . . Those conversations did not lead to a real effort for building completely a peaceful world but to building one military alliance against another military alliance of almost equal power, and when that was in force enough, accompanied by national competition in rearmament, war is the inevitable result sooner or later."

Eden Warns Of Idleness Gain

Mr. Eden, speaking at a Conservative party rally at Kenilworth, hailed the royal visit to France as a "personal triumph" for King George and Queen Elizabeth.

He also warned unemployment in England was spreading.

"In certain parts of England," he said, "we are slipping ever further from what should be the constant aim of statesmanship, the abolition of poverty."

CIRCLES CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, REPORTED THAT WIEDEMANN SUGGESTED THE TIME WAS OPPORTUNE FOR CONSIDERATION OF VARIOUS POINTS AT ISSUE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THE PRIME MINISTER ALSO WAS ABLE TO GIVE THE GERMAN ENVOY AN ACCOUNT OF LORD HALIFAX'S TALKS IN PARIS WITH FRENCH STATESMEN.

IN PARIS THE AUTHORITATIVE VIEW WAS EXPRESSED THAT THE KING'S VISIT OF STATE AND ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCES HAD BRIGHTENED THE PROSPECTS OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE AND GERMANY. IN LONDON OFFICIAL CIRCLES INDICATED THAT WIEDEMANN'S VISIT MIGHT BE CONSIDERED THE GERMAN INITIATIVE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED NECESSARY FOR A REOPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR FAR-REACHING POLITICAL APPEASEMENT. SUCH NEGOTIATIONS HAD BARELY

Paris Scents Skullduggery In Germany's Peace Gesture

**Sees Assurances Relayed To Chamberlain As Adroit
Move By Hitler To Separate France
And Great Britain**

LONDON—Talk of new peace-preserving alignments swirls over Europe as British, French and German leaders discuss with their own aides means of relieving tension—London circles see German attitude as softened, but French feel that Germany's reassurances to London might be an adroit move by Hitler to separate France and Great Britain.

PRAHA—For second time in twenty-four hours, British Minister confers with Czech Premier Hodza, reiterating Britain's desire that Czechoslovak Government reach amicable arrangement with Sudetens and other minority groups.

BERLIN—German officials, hoping for ultimate understanding with Britain, base optimism on realization that both Britain and France seem determined to make clear to Czechoslovakia that far-reaching concessions to minority groups are essential.

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 23—Talk of new "peace-preserving" alignments swirled over Europe today as British, French and German leaders—each with a wary eye on the others—discussed with their own aides means of relieving central European tension.

Some London circles felt the talks between Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, German Ambassador to London, and between Lord Halifax and Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, Adolf Hitler's adjutant—who brought assurances of Germany's desire for peaceful settlement of outstanding questions—indicated a "considerable softening" of the German attitude.

But this optimistic belief apparently found no counterpart in Paris, where the feeling was reported that the "German gesture" of peace might be an adroit move by Hitler to separate France and Britain.

Opinion Persists

This French opinion persisted in some quarters, despite the much-advertised "solidarity" of the Anglo-French position, which King George's visit to Paris this week was said to have strengthened.

Some French observers argued this way:

If Hitler's "peace" moves are turned down by France and Czechoslovakia what is to prevent the German Chancellor from saying: "Well, I made a definite attempt to obtain a peaceful

solution to this problem and since you will not accept it, I wash my hands of the whole business."

"Assurances" Given

Chamberlain was disclosed authoritatively today to have given the German Ambassador "certain assurances" of continued British efforts in Czechoslovakia for solution of the minority dispute.

A semi-official account of yesterday's interview between the Premier and Ambassador von Dirksen said, however, that "no concrete proposals were made on either side nor was any new suggestion under discussion."

It was stated that "the German Ambassador gave renewed assurance of Germany's peaceful intentions and the desire of his Government to seek an amicable and satisfactory solution of the Sudeten German question."

To Press For Action

In return, it was added, "the Prime Minister, on his side, gave the German Ambassador certain assurances regarding the continued exercise of his Majesty's Government of their good offices in Praha."

Chamberlain's assurances were interpreted as a promise that Britain would actively press the Czechoslovak Government to complete its minority statute as quickly as possible and go as far as it could in meeting the Sudeten German autonomy and other demands.

Possible Way Out

Some quarters close to the London Government mentioned the possibility of a non-aggression pact among France, Soviet Russia and Germany as a possible way out of a muddle arising from self-government demands of Nazi-supported Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia.

Another suggestion was that Germany might approve a four-power plan involving France, Germany, Britain and Italy to work out a solution.

Still another was a reported German willingness to enter immediately a non-aggression pact with Czechoslovakia if the Sudeten problem could be answered.

French Cabinet Called

Chamberlain discussed the point with his Foreign Minister, Lord Halifax, just back from Paris conference on the international situation.

The French Cabinet was called to meet today in a special session to review the French position.

At the same time Ambassador von Dirksen left for Berlin to report to Hitler on his forty-five-minute "courtesy call" on Chamberlain yesterday.

Wide Gap Pointed Out

Reports here said von Dirksen, in his talk with Chamberlain, emphasized the wide gap between the Czechoslovak Government's offer of four provincial diets to the Sudeten Germans, and the Sudetens' demand for complete provincial autonomy for themselves in Czechoslovakia, as well as repeated Captain Wiedemann's assurance to Halifax of Hitler's peaceful intentions.

It was also said there was no suggestion of Britain's making settlement of the Sudeten German problem a condition for the resumption of Anglo-German talks looking to a broad solution of general problems.

It was pointed out, however, that failure to obtain such a settlement

would obviously continue the existing tension and scarcely facilitate a fruitful discussion of any differences.

Daladier Reports

At Cabinet Session

Paris, July 23 (P)—The European diplomatic situation was discussed today at a two-hour session of the Cabinet.

Premier Edouard Daladier reported officially on strengthened relations

with Great Britain as a result of diplomatic conversations with Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary.

Sources close to the Premier said his remarks concerned principally the close collaboration between the two Western Democracies which diplomats have hoped would be a factor in securing Europe's peace and possibly in solving Czechoslovakia's minority problem.

A Government spokesman said France had not been called on so far to take any action, favorable or unfavorable, on the question of a four-power conference to settle the Czechoslovak problem.

The general impression in quarters close to the Government was that France would be cold to such an idea.

Germany Optimistic

Berlin, July 23 (P)—Hopes of an ultimate understanding between Germany and Great Britain were nursed in official German quarters today as the results of King George VI's state visit to France this week were studied.

The optimism was based on a realization that both Britain and France seemed determined to make clear to the Czechoslovak Government that far-reaching concessions to its autonomy-seeking minorities were essential.

Some newspapers emphasized this fact as "a surprising action in connection with the royal visit."

It was hoped that the report of Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, Ambassador to London, on conversations with the Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, might put negotiations for a peaceful settlement of European problems a step forward.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler apparently was willing to leave to the Nazi-supported German Sudetens their fight for such concessions as they can obtain.

German diplomats constantly point out, however, that unless the Sudeten Germans are satisfied there is likely to be an explosion.

BRITISH ENVOY SEES CZECH PREMIER AGAIN

Reiterates Government's Desire For Arrangement With
Autonomy-Seeking Groups

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, July 23—British Minister Basil Cochrane Newton conferred today with Premier Milan Hodza for the second time within twenty-four hours. Newton reiterated his Government's desire that the Czechoslovak Government reach an amicable arrangement with its autonomy-seeking Sudeten German and other minority groups. The British Minister also informed Hodza of developments in the diplomatic situation resulting from French, British and German conversations in London and Paris.

Seen Advising Premier

Political circles here expressed belief Newton advised the Premier not to let his contacts with minority representatives be served even if the Government's present proposals are unacceptable to the Sudeten Germans and others.

Rather, he was said to have advised, the Government should extend broader concessions in draft form.

Hodza was believed to have informed Newton that, in his opinion, the minority demands surpass anything the Government can give without renouncing its sovereignty.

Czech Premier Confers With Sudeten Leaders

Praha, Czechoslovakia, July 23 (P)—Premier Milan Hodza received Ernst Kundt and Alfred Rosche, Sudeten German leaders, today following his second conference in twenty-four hours with Basil Cochrane Newton, British Minister.

He informed them in detail of the Government's program for the ensuing week in its work of attempting to solve the issue precipitated by minority demands for autonomy.

The Government was expected by next Tuesday to be able at last to submit to the various minorities its drafts of a nationalities statute, a law regarding language and administrative reforms.

May Delay Parliament

Until the groups affected have had ample time for study, discussion and counter-proposals, Parliament will not be called into session.

Parliament may not be convened before August 2 at the earliest and the opening may be delayed until August 8. This also would allow for any delay in studying the proposals on the part of the Sudeten German party which may be occasioned by the attendance of its head, Konrad Henlein, and other leaders, at a German gymnastic festival opening tomorrow in Breslau.

Denies Pressure By Britain

Mr. Newton was said by the newspaper Lidove Noviny, which is close

to the Foreign Office, to have urged early publication of the Government's nationalities statute draft.

Government circles at the same time denied the British pressed for any precipitate solution of the minority problem. It was said Britain desired action consistent with care and conciliation.

Sudeten German party headquarters declined to affirm or deny a report Henlein had sent a request for support to Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, and Sir Robert Vansittart, chief diplomatic adviser of the British Cabinet.

4-POWER PARLEY VETOED BY FRENCH

Idea For Conference On
Czechoslovakia Meets With
Opposition

Paris Officials Balk At Idea
Of Excluding Soviet
From Talks

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, July 23—France turned her thumbs down today on the revived idea of a four-power European hierarchy, which she has consistently rejected.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that, whether it was true or not that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler had suggested a four-power conference on the Czechoslovakian minorities issue, there should be no doubt about France's opposition to such a plan.

The French stood pat on their previous arguments, namely that a four-power association would tend finally to junk the League of Nations and erect in its stead a hierarchy of great nations which might try to decide arbitrarily the fate of smaller countries.

Not Directly Informed

The Foreign Office, insisting it had not yet been informed directly of any such proposal, based its comment on "press reports" that it had been suggested by Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, German Ambassador to London, to Britain's Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain.

The four powers involved are Britain, France, Germany and Italy. Under the reported proposal they would meet to discuss the Czechoslovak problem and

then invite the Czechoslovak Government to discuss their proposals.

Besides objecting to the setting up of a big-power hierarchy, it was made clear, France is opposed to the plan on the grounds that exclusion of Soviet Russia from such an association would deprive Paris of effective diplomatic support of one of its principal allies.

Not Willing To Bar Soviet

In the four-power group Germany and Italy might be expected to vote together, and to offset this France would have to depend on a favorable British vote. This, circles close to the Foreign Office have pointed out, France would be unwilling to do.

Inclusion of Russia to make it a five-power group would give France a certain favorable vote to offset the Italo-German vote, leaving the deciding ballot in the hands of the British. But Germany invariably has refused to consent to Russian participation.

The French, who always are ardent supporters of the League, make no bones about their belief the four-power plan merely would be a scheme to wreck the Geneva institution, where Russia and smaller countries have a voice.

Believe Czechs Would Object

Any four-power conference merely would be a stepping stone toward a four-power pact, official spokesmen observed. There is no moral right, they maintained, for outside powers to get together to discuss the internal affairs of another country, such as Czechoslovakia's problem with the Sudeten German minority.

There is strong reason to believe, they said, that Czechoslovakia would oppose the conference idea.

Even though Praha were to be invited to discuss the conclusions of the conference, she would be "in too delicate a position to make an independent decision," the Foreign Office spokesman said, in view of the fact she would be faced by the knowledge that four great powers were sponsoring these conclusions.

The Government called the Ambassador to Berlin, Andre Francois-Poncet, back to Paris, for conferences on the situation.

LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S EFFORTS TO PREVENT AN EXPLOSION IN EUROPE WERE ENCOURAGED TODAY BY THREE DEVELOPMENTS--RE-EMPHASIS OF ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY, GERMAN "PEACE" GESTURES AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLAN TO GET FOREIGN FIGHTERS OUT OF SPAIN.

LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, BRITISH WAR MINISTER, ENDED A SERIES OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL CONFERENCES WITH FRENCH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN PARIS WITH A DECLARATION THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE NOW WERE UNITED UNDER "WHAT SEEMS TO BE ONE GENERAL STAFF AND ONE FLAG."

HIS WAS THE LATEST NOTE OF OPTIMISM DEVELOPING FROM THE STATE VISIT OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH TO PARIS DURING WHICH THE BONDS BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT DEMOCRACIES WERE STRENGTHENED THE PAST WEEK.

AFTER A FINAL MEETING WITH PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER, HORE-BELISHA RETURNED TO LONDON WHERE HE FOUND GOVERNMENT SPAIN'S GENERAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE BRITISH-SPONSORED PLAN TO EVACUATE FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS FROM THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

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THE INSURGENTS HAVE YET TO REPLY TO THE PROPOSAL WHICH ENTAILS THE GRANTING OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS AFTER "SUBSTANTIAL" WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

THE TENSION WAS RELAXED OVER EUROPE BUT LONG DIPLOMATIC BICKERING WAS FORECAST IN ATTEMPTS TO ISOLATE THE SPANISH WAR GERM AND TO SOLVE CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S EXPLOSIVE MINORITIES MUDDLE.

CHAMBERLAIN, HIMSELF, WAS FORTIFIED CONSIDERABLY FOR THE OPPOSITION ONSLAUGHT AWAITING HIM ON TUESDAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AS FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED OFFICIALLY, CONFERENCES BETWEEN BRITISH STATESMEN AND ADOLF HITLER'S REPRESENTATIVES--CAPT. FRITZ WIEDEMANN, THE FUEHRER'S ADJUTANT, AND DR. HERBERT VON DIRKSEN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO LONDON--FAILED TO PRODUCE ANYTHING NEW SAVE RENEWED PRESSURE BY THE GREAT POWERS ON UNHAPPY CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

BRITAIN APPEALED STRONGLY TO THE WAR-CREATED REPUBLIC'S STATESMEN FOR LIBERAL CONCESSIONS TO ITS AUTONOMY-DEMANDING MINORITIES, HEADED BY KONRAD HEINLEIN'S 3,500,000 SUDETEN GERMAN FOLLOWERS.

CHAMBERLAIN AND HITLER'S REPRESENTATIVES EXCHANGED "CERTAIN ASSURANCES" ABOUT PEACEFUL INTENTIONS IN THE MINORITY SQUABBLE. BUT THIS HAS BEEN DONE BEFORE.

VON DIRKSEN HAS GONE TO GERMANY, BUT IT WAS UNCERTAIN WHETHER HE HAD SEEN HITLER TO GIVE HIM A FIRST HAND ACCOUNT OF HIS IMPRESSIONS SINCE THE FUEHRER WAS ATTENDING THE ANNUAL MUSIC FESTIVAL AT BAYREUTH. WIEDEMANN CONFERRED BRIEFLY WITH HIS CHIEF AT MUNICH THURSDAY.

IN PRAHA CZECHOSLOVAK AUTHORITIES HOPED TO SUBMIT THE PROPOSED NATIONAL MINORITIES STATUTE TO THE SUDETEN GERMANS AND OTHER MINORITIES FOR CONSIDERATION BY TUESDAY.

THE CZECHOSLOVAKS WERE PLACED IN THE UNENVIABLE CORNER OF NOT WISHING TO OFFEND THE GREAT POWERS AND AT THE SAME TIME DETERMINED TO GO TO WAR IF NECESSARY TO PROTECT HER OWN NATIONAL INTEGRITY.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE IS WELL KNOWN. THE CZECHOSLOVAKS MUST SETTLE WITH THE SUDETEN GERMANS, OVER WHOM HITLER HAS PROCLAIMED HIMSELF PROTECTOR, BY THE END OF THE SUMMER.

GERMANY'S LONG-RANGE PROGRAM ALSO IS TO FORCE THE CZECHOSLOVAKS TO SEVER THEIR ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA IF NOT WITH THE FRENCH AS WELL.

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THERE STILL WAS PLENTY OF SCEPTICISM OVER HITLER'S PROFFERED PEACEFUL ENDEAVORS. THE ANTI-GERMAN ELEMENT HAS REMINDED THE CHAMBERLAIN GOVERNMENT CONSTANTLY THAT GERMANS ARE ENTRENCHED IN SPAIN IN MUCH THE SAME MANNER THEY WERE IN AUSTRIA PRIOR TO ANNEXATION OF THE LATTER.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM, DR. HENSLEY HENSON, IN A SPEECH TODAY TO A BRITISH LEGION RALLY AT DURHAM ATTACKED NAZI GERMANY, DECLARING:

"OVER AND AGAINST TRUE PATRIOTISM THERE, THERE STANDS A PATRIOTISM WHICH WE CALL NATIONALISM AND WHICH IS LEADING EUROPE INTO IMMINENT RISK OF TREMENDOUS DISASTER."

FD/BE645PED

WASHINGTON, JULY 24—(AP)—THE FLOW OF REFUGEES WHICH PRESIDENT

ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY OF STATE HULL ARE TRYING TO SET IN MOTION FROM GERMANY CANNOT BEGIN BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR.

A VAST AMOUNT OF PREPARATION, POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL, MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE GERMAN JEWS CAN BEGIN THEIR EXODUS TO THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE VOICED THEIR WILLINGNESS TO RECEIVE THEM. OFFICIALS SAY FIVE TO TEN YEARS WILL PASS BEFORE THE PROBLEM CAN BE LIQUIDATED.

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE WHICH MET THIS MONTH AT EVIAN, FRANCE, IN RESPONSE TO SECRETARY HULL'S APPEAL FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR POLITICAL REFUGEES, WILL MEET AGAIN IN LONDON ON AUGUST 3 AND ENDEAVOR TO SET UP A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

MYRON C. TAYLOR, FORMER HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, WILL AGAIN BE THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE. HE HAS BEEN GIVEN THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR BY THIS GOVERNMENT.

THE MOST DELICATE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE IS ABOUT TO BEGIN. QUIET NEGOTIATIONS ARE CONTEMPLATED WITH GERMANY TO INDUCE THAT GOVERNMENT TO PERMIT HER POLITICAL OUTCASTS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY WITH SOME OF THEIR PROPERTIES.

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A49UX

UNDER EXISTING GERMAN REGULATIONS, JEWS QUITTING GERMANY MAY TAKE ONLY FIVE PER CENT OF THEIR WEALTH WITH THEM. THE COMMITTEE HOPES GERMANY CAN BE INDUCED TO LET THEM TAKE AT LEAST 25 PER CENT.

CHANCELLOR HITLER ONCE SAID GERMANY WAS SO ANXIOUS TO GET RID OF HER JEWS SHE WOULD TAKE THEM TO FOREIGN SHORES ON HER DELUXE LINERS.

CHIEF HOPE FOR FUNDS FOR THE REFUGEE MIGRATION LIES IN THE UNITED STATES. SINCE THE GOVERNMENTS, BY THE TERMS OF SECRETARY HULL'S INVITATION, WILL NOT FINANCE THE WORK, PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC WILL BE ASKED TO DO SO.

THE COMMITTEE BELIEVES THAT AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS WILL HAVE TO FINANCE NOT ONLY THE REFUGEES RECEIVED HERE BUT ALSO A LARGE PORTION OF THOSE SENT TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

ND155PES

REICH AID SOUGHT FOR REFUGEE PLAN

Failure of Program Is Seen if
Germany Does Not Help to
Find Homes for Victims

PROPERTY ~~DATE~~ 25 1938

Committee Seeks Relaxation of
Measures Refusing Removal
of Personal Belongings

PARIS, July 25 (AP).—American delegates negotiating for the formation of a permanent organization to assist the emigration of German refugees are trying to enlist the cooperation of Germany in the plan already sponsored by thirty-two nations.

An American delegation spokesman said today "the plan will not work without Berlin's cooperation." He asserted that the German Government must take part—either officially or behind the scenes—in the campaign to find new homes for hundreds of thousands of actual or potential refugees.

The principal requests which diplomats are understood to be considering include relaxation of the present stringent German regulations prohibiting persons leaving Germany from taking sufficient personal property with them to establish new homes elsewhere.

The first proposals for a permanent group to act as a refugee "clearing house" have been expanded steadily, the spokesman said, since the first committee meeting which ended its sessions at Evian-les-Bains, France, July 15.

Myron C. Taylor, United States delegate, said to have received a number of clarifying communications from the governments represented at Evian. These are to be laid before the new meeting of the committee in London Aug. 3.

Mr. Taylor and Robert Pell, representing the State Department, will leave for London July 27 to prepare the agenda for the second meeting.

The identity of an American who is to be proposed as the paid director of the new organization remained a secret.

Another important consideration of the London meeting will be firsthand reports gathered in Germany from Americans by George Brandt, United States Consul specially assigned to the refugee committee.

LABOR'S QUERIES ON PACT WITH ITALY EVADED

Chamberlain Fights Off Its
Attempt to Discover His
Course of Action.

OPPOSITION SHOUTS AT HIM
JUL 25 1938

He Says He Never Decided
What 'Spanish Settlement'
in Treaty Means.

LONDON, July 25 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain fought off determined Laborite attempts in the House of Commons today to find out his plans about putting the Anglo-Italian pact into force before Parliament adjourns on Friday.

He asserted that Britain and Italy never had reached an understanding on what was meant by the "Spanish settlement" which he made a prior condition to operation of the agreement. He said that there had been "confidential exchanges of views" between the two governments on the question, but, he added, "I never committed myself to a complete or even partial definition of the phrase."

Hard-pressed for an answer whether "during the recess the Prime Minister will be at liberty to implement the agreement by putting his own interpretations on the phrase," Chamberlain said: "There is no change in the situation."

He added later: "I think the Government is at liberty to put its interpretation."

"What about the House of Commons?" shouted Laborite Albert Victor Alexander.

Laborite Shouts at Him.

Another Laborite, Philip John Noel-Baker, demanded whether the Government considers itself "at liberty to bring into force an agreement of this importance without informing Commons as to the meaning of an essential clause of such an agreement."

Chamberlain declared that he already had told the House he did not exclude the possibility it might be called during the recess to "consider such a situation as might arise."

Answering a question on the Anglo-French ministerial conferences during last week's state visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Paris, Chamberlain said only that "complete harmony of views" established at previous joint conferences had been maintained.

An extended statement on the Central European situation was expected at tomorrow's session of the House.

Lord Runciman Refuses
To Comment On Move

London, July 25 (AP).—The job of solving one of Europe's great problems—the Czechoslovak minority dispute—may be given to a British arbitrator.

A proposal that this be done in an effort to remove one of the chief threats to European peace was reported reliably tonight to be under serious study in London, Berlin and Prague. It was said to have originated with Chamberlain.

Some quarters declared negotiations on the suggestion had advanced to the point that the name of Lord Runciman, former president of the Board of Trade, had been submitted as the possible arbitrator.

Elevation to Peerage Last Year

Lord Runciman, who is 67, disclaimed knowledge, however, of reports the Czechoslovak Government favored the British suggestion that he be appointed adviser in the minorities negotiations.

"I know nothing about it and I have no comment," he said.

Lord Runciman's Ministerial experience has been confined to home affairs. He turned from politics last year upon his elevation to the peerage, and returned to the directorship of the Westminster Bank, Ltd., of London.

Before his retirement he had the longest service on the Treasury bench of any other Minister. He entered his first ministerial office in 1905 as Parliamentary Secretary to the old Government Board.

Regarded As Fitted For Task

Government circles regard him as fitted for the task both from the standpoint of experience and the lack of personal interest in the Czechoslovak question.

It was understood the plan would be brought into operation only if concessions offered to the Sudeten German minority by the Praha Government

failed to satisfy them, as appeared likely.

If they were not accepted, the arbitrator's first task would be to try to iron out the differences between the conflicting parties.

May Make Final Decision

If that failed, he might be authorized to give a final decision between the concessions offered and those demanded.

Questioned in the House of Commons on the assurances Germany gave a week ago of her desire for peaceful settlement of all outstanding questions, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said:

"I think they were in reference to Czechoslovakia."

There was a barrage of questions in the House today on the still lifeless Anglo-Italian friendship agreement.

Laborites Hammer At Premier

Laborites hammered vainly at the Prime Minister for a statement to dissipate fears Germany's new peace gestures might tempt him to relax the terms for sealing the pact with Italy.

The Prime Minister, however, parried demands for an explanation of what was meant by a "Spanish settlement"—a condition still blocking operation of the accord.

He said a definition of the phrase never was agreed upon in the negotiations leading to the agreement.

The Parliamentary recess will begin Friday, but Mr. Chamberlain said the legislators might be recalled to "consider such a situation as might arise."

Policy Statement Due Today

Answering a question on the Anglo-French ministerial conferences during last week's state visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Paris, Mr. Chamberlain said only that "complete harmony of views" established at previous joint conferences had been maintained.

An extended statement on the Central European situation was expected at tomorrow's session of Parliament.

Czechs Work on New Laws

PRAGUE, July 25 (A. P.).—All Government departments worked on details of the Czechoslovak Government's draft for the nationalities statute tonight in a rush to get it completed. Premier Milan Hodza was confident he could submit the completed draft tomorrow to leaders of the Nazi-supported Sudeten German minority which has been demanding autonomy. He even was optimistic that the Sudeten Germans would be surprised at the liberality of the Government's provisions, authoritative sources said. Professors, judges, cabinet ministers and a parliamentary committee of six had a hand in the work. Government experts assigned to work out details submitted their drafts to the judges to insure proper legal language and to the university professors for their counsel. Passed that test, each section was hurried to the so-called political ministers of the cabinet, headed by the pre-

mier. Those they approved were sent to the parliamentary committee, representing the Government coalition parties, for the final okay.

Hodza disclosed he intended to submit the completed draft to the Sudeten Germans tomorrow and to the Hungarian and Polish minorities on the following days.

His plan, it was said, was to explain the principles of the proposed statute and answer the minorities' questions without expecting them immediately to commit themselves favorably or otherwise. He believes they should have ample time for reflection and consultation. Czechoslovak political circles take it for granted that Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, will want the opinion of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler of Germany before taking any decisive step.

Even a "no" response should the Sudeten Germans be dissatisfied was expected to be withheld.

Should the proposal be rejected, however, it was understood Hodza was willing to follow Great Britain's advice, and preserve contact with the German minority leaders.

Czech Premier Calls Parliament For Aug. 2

PRAGUE, July 25 (A. P.).—Premier Milan Hodza today summoned Parliament to meet August 2 for a session at which the Government's nationalities measure will be submitted in an effort to appease Germanic and other minorities.

The bill will not be considered immediately, however, as various other measures on the calendar have the right of way.

The date on which the measure will be laid before the law makers depends on progress of inter-party consultations and on negotiations with Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German party, the most persistent of the nation's autonomy-demanding factions.

Expect Runciman To Aid

Informed circles said tonight Viscount Runciman, former president of

the British Board of Trade, was expected soon to act as a mediator in the Czechoslovak Government's negotiations with the Sudeten Germans.

Premier Hodza hoped to be able to submit the completed draft of the proposed minorities statute to the leaders of the Nazi-supported minority some time tomorrow.

Authoritative sources said the Premier was optimistic that the republic's 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans would be surprised at the liberality of the Government's provisions.

After the draft has been submitted to the Henleinists, it will be handed to the Hungarian and Polish minorities.

Should the Germans reject the proposals, it was understood Premier Hodza would be willing to follow Great Britain's advice and continue efforts to find an early solution to the issue which is threatening European peace.

Not To Be Arbitrator

Official quarters emphasized Lord Runciman would serve only in an advisory capacity and not as an arbitrator.

After discussing the British suggestion that Lord Runciman be named, President Eduard Benes and Premier Hodza accepted it in principle. Exchanges of opinion were still progressing tonight between Praha and London as to the precise form Lord Runciman's mission would take.

Czechoslovakia was declared to be ready to accede to the British representative's recommendations as far as they were compatible with the sovereignty and integrity of the republic.

Czechs Issue Minorities Bill of Rights

Proposed Statute Offers Proportional Share in Jobs and Contracts and Rule Over Own Schools

Racial Persecution Would Be Ruled Out

Autonomy for Sudetens Is Left to Negotiations; Berlin Hints It Favors Plan to Limit Air Fleets

By The Associated Press

PRAGUE, July 26.—The Czechoslovak government's draft of the nationalities statute designed to settle the republic's minorities problems was published tonight with a preamble which promised a "spirit of democracy and humanity."

The proposed law, long awaited by European diplomats who fear the government's dispute with its Germanic minority over the division of government authority will end in an explosion threatening peace, declared Czechoslovakia shows by the statute its willingness to bring the various nationalities in the country together in a spirit of harmony.

Premier Milan Hodza said the draft of the statute was intended to form the basis for negotiations between the Czechoslovak government and the minorities.

A measure dealing with self-administration for the minorities is yet to come, however.

Runciman's Aid Welcomed

Prague circles, meanwhile, regarded with satisfaction the British government's decision to send Viscount Runciman here as an adviser in the Sudeten German negotiations. It was assumed he would arrive early in August.

The Sudeten German party welcomed Lord Runciman's appointment and promised he would have the party's co-operation, but, at the same time, made it clear his duties should assume an "objective, politically independent" character.

The draft statute declares all nationalities shall have the same rights, and declares race, language and religion are not grounds for designating persons as politically unreliable.

Apportionment of positions in the civil state service would be determined by the percentage of population of each minority, while administrative posts in the provinces would be distributed according to the percentage of the minorities population in that district.

An essential to membership in a national group is knowledge of the mother tongue, according to the proposed law. Avowal of nationality would be possible only if the person had full mastery of the language.

As an example, a Czech woman marrying a German could profess German nationality only if she knew the German language and spoke it at home.

Denationalization Penalties

Attempts at forcible denationalization would be punishable by a jail sentence of six months to five years. Bribery to induce denationalization would be punishable by sentences of six months to a year.

The measure provides for distribution of government money among the minorities for cultural and welfare purposes equal to the share given the Czechs and Slovaks.

Government contracts would be granted the minorities according to their percentage of the Czechoslovak population.

The number of schools would be provided on the same basis, and the nationality concerned would have the full administration of its allotted schools.

Laws, which previously were published first in the Czech language and then in the German, would appear in all the languages at the same time.

Henceforth fifty Deputies or fifteen

Senators in Parliament could raise objections before the constitutional court regarding the constitutionality of any law. The provision was regarded as an advantage for the Sudeten Germans who have fifty-five Deputies and twenty-six Senators in parliament.

Intercourse between German schools and the authorities henceforth would be carried on in the German language.

Nazis Welcome Briton's Entry In Czech Fight

Runciman's Appointment Seen as Recognition by France and Britain of Hitler View on Minorities

BERLIN, July 26 (A. P.).—Great Britain's appointment of Viscount Runciman as mediator in the Czechoslovak Government's dispute with its Sudeten German minority apparently was welcomed in Germany today.

Whether the British statesman succeeds or fails, the Nazis saw in the mere fact of his nomination recognition by Britain and France that Chancellor Adolf Hitler had been right in insisting that the Sudeten problem constitutes a threat to European peace.

Meanwhile, Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, was at Breslau at attend the German sports festival. He is expected to make an address during his stay.

"London assumes a grave responsibility," the newspaper "Nachtausgabe" said. The paper was careful to point out that Runciman's mandate in no way tied any other nation to any particular course of action, nor committed anyone except the Czechoslovakas to accept his recommendations.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" observed: "His task will be difficult, partly because he comes from a country which is not impartial. If he wants to fulfill his mission he must disassociate himself completely from British political aims in eastern Europe."

The newspaper, however, complimented Britain upon taking action without first consulting the League of Nations or the Hague tribunal.

The "Nachtausgabe" said Viscount Runciman would have "great difficulty in gaining recognition for the only possible standpoint (for negotiations), that of complete sovereignty for national groups in Czechoslovakia."

"Rer Angriff" was skeptical of Runciman's achieving success, but said that German blessings should accompany him.

Cites Czechs' Stubbornness

"We have had plenty of proof that the Czechs are stubborn and ill-willed partners during negotiations," Der Angriff said. "Judging by their attitude hitherto they do not think for one moment of yielding to nationalities those rights which really they agreed to already at the time of the Versailles Peace Conference."

The Tageblatt saw "grave defeat of isolationists" in Britain in Runciman's appointment.

The Lokalanzeiger was convinced London was moved to its mediatory action because "it recognized that a stalemate in negotiations concerning nationalities is the Praha Government's fault."

Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten German minority in Czechoslovakia, arrived at Breslau to attend the German sports festival. He is expected to make an address while there.

Chamberlain Declares War Is Further Away

LONDON, July 26 (A. P.).—Great Britain stepped into the explosive Czechoslovak-German quarrel today by appointing an unofficial mediator and assured the world that a peace pact was further away.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain put the main hope of dispelling Europe's war clouds in the British mediator's success at solving the Czechoslovak problem and announced that Viscount Runciman, former member of the Cabinet, had been chosen for the post.

Says Problem Can Be Solved

He told an intent and sometimes cheering House of Commons that if a solution to the dispute between the Czechoslovak Government and its autonomy-seeking Germanic and other minorities could be found, "I should feel that the way is open again to further effort in general appeasement."

He declared Britain's policy had contributed to a better atmosphere in Europe and added that "we intend to pursue it." Throughout Europe, he said, tension which "six months ago was oppressive" has relaxed.

Hints At Aid For China

In his fifty-minute address, during the last debate on foreign affairs before Parliament recesses Friday, for three months, the Prime Minister also:

Hinted that Britain might yet give some form of aid to China.

Held out hope for an early agreement in British-American trade negotiations.

Announced that Spanish Insurgent authorities had agreed to a British proposal for investigation of bombings of British ships.

Gave an implied promise to let the British-Italian friendship pact go

into force when foreign fighters, including Italy's, are withdrawn from Spain.

Paid tribute to Adolf Hitler for a "notable gesture... for protection of peace" in the British-German naval agreement.

Will Not Sacrifice Honor For Peace

Mr. Chamberlain said the Government's aim was maintenance of peace through removal of all possible causes of conflict, but warned that "though we seek peace," Britain is not willing "to sacrifice, even for peace, British honor and vital traditions."

Day by day, he said, the armed strength of the country becomes more formidable.

"The tremendous power we are accumulating remains there as a guarantee that we can defend ourselves if we are attacked," he declared.

Made At Request Of Czechs

Mr. Chamberlain disclosed that appointment of an unofficial mediator was in response to a request from the Czechoslovak Government.

He explained that Lord Runciman made a peer after his long service as Board of Trade president, would not have the power of arbitration and would work independently of the British Government in an effort to

solve the problem which has been disturbing Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech lacked friendly words for Japan.

Warning To Japanese

Instead, he warned that "when the Japanese Government claim they are protecting their interests in China, they must recognize that we, too, have our interests in China and that we cannot stand by and see them sacrificed."

He disclosed that while Britain had agreed to grant a loan to China, other proposals for aiding her were being examined. He failed to indicate what these proposals were.

Of British-American trade negotiations, the Prime Minister said there was good will on both sides. He saw in the talks an "effort to demonstrate the possibility of these two great countries working together on a subject which, if they can come to terms, may prove to be the forerunner of a policy of wider application."

Regrets Delaying Italian Pact

On the question of the British-Italian friendship pact, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government regretted delay in putting it into operation, and added:

"We shall do all we possibly can to facilitate withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain in order that that country may cease to offer any threat to peace."

Inquiry into bombings of British ships—which appeared to the Govern-

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ment to have been deliberate—would be made by two naval officers, Mr. Chamberlain announced. One would be British and the other insurgent. Insurgents would pay immediate compensation if the commissioners agreed an attack was deliberate.

Looks To Accord With Reich

Once the Czechoslovak problem is settled, the Prime Minister envisaged success in bringing Germany into a broad political settlement. The British-German naval agreement of June 18, 1935, limiting the German fleet to thirty-five per cent. of Britain's, he said, "proved that agreement is possible between democratic and totalitarian nations."

Opposition speakers dispute Chamberlain's claims of improvement in foreign relations.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, declared it was a mistake to suppose "the enterprises of dictators are doomed to failure" because they were having troubles.

Wedgwood Voiced Suspicion

Josiah Clement Wedgwood, Laborite, voiced suspicion of Lord Runciman's mission, declaring:

"If, through our instrumentality, an arrangement is accepted which in effect delivers over the whole of Czechoslovakia to Nazi rule, we shall have scrapped one more of our friends and allies and weighted the balance once more against democracy and freedom."

Political circles emphasized that the duties of Lord Runciman would be "conciliatory" toward the parties concerned. Mr. Chamberlain himself declared that Britain had impressed upon the Czechoslovak and German governments "our own sense of the desirability of restraint."

BRITAIN IN NEW MOVE TO SOLVE CZECH PROBLEM

**Chamberlain Says Runciman
Will Go to Prague to
Act as Mediator.**

BACKS POLICY IN COMMONS

**Hints London Yet May Aid China
—Puts Honor Above Peace
—Sees Latter Nearer.**

LONDON, July 26 (A. P.).—Prime

Minister Chamberlain announced today a new move to settle the Czech crisis and hinted that Great Britain might yet give some form of aid to China.

Before a weary and partially critical House of Commons he pictured brighter prospects for European appeasement in a fifty-minute speech, his last defense of his foreign policy before Parliament recesses on Friday for three months. He declared that this policy already had contributed to a better atmosphere in Europe and added "we intend to pursue it."

He said that Great Britain was getting stronger day by day and that she would not sacrifice honor and vital interests even for peace, but he saw less chance of having to use her vast storehouse of arms than six months ago.

Refers to Spanish War.

He said that Viscount Runciman, member of several British cabinets, was going to Prague as unofficial investigator and mediator to try to help solve the minority dispute, which is one of the chief obstacles to European appeasement.

He said that the proposed withdrawal of British troops to settle the Spanish question, so that the Anglo-Italian pact could be brought into force.

And while Great Britain refused to grant a loan to China, he said Government departments were studying other proposals which might lead to some kind of aid.

He held out hope for early agreement in Anglo-American trade negotiations, which he declared "may be the forerunner of a policy of wider application."

Challenged by Opposition.

The Premier's confidence about the future was not shared by the opposition.

"It is a profound mistake," said Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the liberal opposition, "to suppose that because Japan is having difficulties in China and because Germany is having difficulties in Austria and because Italy is having difficulties in Abyssinia, therefore the enterprises of the dictators are doomed to failure."

The Prime Minister said that Lord Runciman, former president of the Board of Trade, would work independently of the British Government in an effort to solve the problem which was disturbing Europe.

This step, Mr. Chamberlain said, was taken "in response to a request from the Czech Government." But Lord Runciman would not have the powers of arbitration with which Winston Churchill wanted him invested, if both sides of the Czech minority dispute agreed.

To Mr. Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain replied, "we have not yet heard from the Sudeten Germans."

Refers to Paris Visit.

Referring to King George's visit to France last week, the Prime Minister said that "the friendship

of France and Britain was in itself a solid buttress for peace."

"That unity," he said, "was strengthened and confirmed by the conversations which took place between Lord Halifax and French ministers in Paris."

He declared that there was no mystery about the conversations, adding that "there have been no new undertakings and no new commitments on either side—there was a general discussion of common interests."

Turning to Spain, Mr. Chamberlain announced that insurgent authorities had agreed to a British proposal for investigation of bombings of British ships, which appeared deliberate to the Government. He said that the inquiry would be made by two naval officers, one to be named by Britain and the other by the insurgents.

If they agreed an attack was deliberate, Mr. Chamberlain stated, the insurgents would pay immediate compensation. If they disagreed, the matter would be referred to a third party of British or Spanish nationality.

Political circles emphasized that the duties of Lord Runciman, if he were named, or of any other adviser would be conciliatory toward the parties concerned,—the Czechoslovakian Government, the 3,500,000 Sudeten German population which wants an increased degree of self-government, and Nazi Germany, which Chancellor Hitler has proclaimed the defender of German minorities.

Some here believed the Czechoslovakian Government was prepared to go the full limit under British advice, so long as the sovereignty of the little republic was safeguarded.

The Czechoslovakian Premier, Dr. Milan Hodza, put the finishing touches today to his Government's proposed nationality statute, by which it is hoped to satisfy the Sudeten-German autonomy demands.

It was understood here that no British advisory plan, said to have originated with France, would be brought into operation unless the Sudetens rejected concessions offered to them, as appeared likely.

The Czechoslovakian offer presumably would be submitted by the Sudetens to Chancellor Hitler before a final decision could be reached.

There were some who saw in the observer scheme the forerunner to an eventual conference in London, under the Foreign Minister, Viscount Halifax, in an effort to bring together the interested factions.

Parliament Is Interested.

Great interest was exhibited in Parliament over the connection between the Czechoslovakia matter and the assurances Germany gave to Britain last week, of her desire for peaceful settlement of all outstanding questions.

To a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Prime Minister Chamberlain replied that "I think they (the assurances) were in reference to Czechoslovakia."

The Premier maintained an evasive attitude also toward yesterday's questions on the Anglo-Italian friendship pact, which has not yet been brought into effect.

The pact was to be enforced upon settlement of the Spanish civil war problems of foreign intervention, but Prime Minister Chamberlain asserted that a definition of the phrase Spanish settlement never was agreed upon in the Anglo-Italian negotiations.

Laborites tried, without success, to get from the Prime Minister assurances that the new German peace overtures would not influence the Government to relax the terms for implementing the Italian pact.

CHAMBERLAIN ASSERTED THAT THE ARMED STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY BECAME MORE FORMIDABLE DAY BY DAY AND WENT ON;

"BUT WHILE THAT TREMENDOUS POWER REMAINED AS A GUARANTEE THAT WE COULD DEFEND OURSELVES IF WE WERE ATTACKED, WE WERE NOT UNMINDFUL OF THE FACT THAT THOUGH IT WAS GOOD TO HAVE A GIANT'S STRENGTH IT WAS TYRRANOUS TO USE IT."

(MORE) IX 1245 PED

DURING THE DEBATE THE PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCED THAT VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN, FORMER CABINET MINISTER, HAD AGREED TO BECOME INVESTIGATOR AND MEDIATOR IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT AND ITS AUTONOMY-SEEKING GERMANIC AND OTHER MINORITIES. HE SAID THAT THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE WOULD WORK INDEPENDENTLY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN AN EFFORT TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM WHICH WAS DISTURBING EUROPE.

THIS STEP, CHAMBERLAIN SAID, WAS TAKEN "IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FROM THE CZECH GOVERNMENT." BUT LORD RUNCIMAN WOULD NOT HAVE THE POWERS OF ARBITRATION WITH WHICH WINSTON CHURCHILL WANTED HIM INVESTED IF BOTH SIDES OF THE CZECH MINORITY DISPUTE AGREED.

TO CHURCHILL, CHAMBERLAIN REPLIED, "WE HAVE NOT YET HEARD FROM THE SUDETEN GERMANS."

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LO --THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD BRITISH X X X SPANISH NATIONALITY.

RE: ING TO THE SUDETEN GERMAN PROBLEM, CHAMBERLAIN SAID "WE HAVE DONE ANYTHING WE COULD TO FACILITATE A PEACEFUL SOLUTION."

HE SAID BRITAIN HAD IMPRESSED ON BOTH THE CZECHOSLOVAK AND GERMAN GOVERNMENTS "OUR OWN SENSE OF THE DESIRABILITY OF RESTRAINT."

"WE HAVE NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THE EFFORTS WHICH THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT HAS MADE AND WE HAVE BEEN HAPPY TO RECEIVE ASSURANCES, RECENTLY RENEWED, FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT OF THEIR OWN DESIRE FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT."

SUMMING UP, CHAMBERLAIN SAID:

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"IF ONLY WE COULD FIND SOME PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THIS CZECHOSLOVAK QUESTION, I SHOULD FEEL THAT THE WAY WAS OPEN AGAIN TO FURTHER EFFORT IN A GENERAL APPEASEMENT--AN APPEASEMENT WHICH CAN NOT BE ATTAINED UNTIL WE CAN BE SATISFIED THAT NO MAJOR CAUSE OF DIFFERENCE OR DISPUTE REMAINS UNSETTLED."

POLITICAL CIRCLES EMPHASIZED X X X AS BEFORE.

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CHAMBERLAIN SAID THAT NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE PACT HAD "COME DOWN TO CERTAIN INSTANCES OF EXCEPTIONAL DIFFICULTY AND THEY ARE NOT ENTIRELY RESOLVED."

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THERE WAS GOOD WILL ON BOTH SIDES AND "I HOPE WE WON'T HAVE TO WAIT TOO LONG BEFORE WE ANNOUNCE WE HAVE COME FINALLY TO AN AGREED CONCLUSION."

THE PREMIER SAID THESE TRADE TALKS WERE AN "EFFORT TO DEMONSTRATE THE POSSIBILITY OF THESE TWO GREAT COUNTRIES WORKING TOGETHER ON A SUBJECT WHICH, IF THEY CAN COME TO TERMS, MAY PROVE TO BE THE FORERUNNER OF A POLICY OF WIDER APPLICATION."

CHAMBERLAIN POINTED TO THE ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL AGREEMENT AS DEMONSTRATING THE POSSIBILITY OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN A DEMOCRATIC AND A TOTALITARIAN STATE AND THEN THREW THIS DOUQUET IN THE DIRECTION OF CHANCELLOR HITLER:

"IN THAT AGREEMENT HERR HITLER MADE A NOTABLE GESTURE OF THE MOST PRACTICAL KIND FOR THE PROTECTION OF PEACE, THE VALUE OF WHICH HAS

NEVER BEEN FULLY APPRECIATED."

IN THE FAR EAST, HE SAID, BRITAIN'S SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE FOR MEDIATION "WHEN WE SEE AN OPPORTUNITY WHICH PRESENTS A FAVORABLE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS." MEANWHILE, HE WARNED, "WE ARE RESOLVED TO DO OUR UTMOST TO SEE THAT BRITISH INTERESTS SHALL NOT SUFFER. X X X

"WHEN THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT CLAIM THEY ARE PROTECTING THEIR INTERESTS IN CHINA THEY MUST RECOGNIZE THAT WE TOO HAVE OUR INTERESTS IN CHINA AND THAT WE CAN NOT STAND BY AND SEE THEM SACRIFICED IN THE PROCESS."

CHAMBERLAIN INDICATED THAT BRITAIN MIGHT YET GIVE SOME AID TO CHINA, IN THESE WORDS:

"WHILE WE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO GRANT OR GUARANTEE A LOAN TO CHINA, THAT DOES NOT EXCLUDE OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE, FINANCIAL AND OTHERWISE. 27 1938

"THERE ARE VARIOUS PROPOSALS WHICH COME TO US FROM CHINA FOR ASSISTANCE IN ANOTHER WAY WHICH IS NOT OPEN TO THE OBJECTIONS WE FOUND TO A LOAN AND WHICH ARE NOW UNDER EXAMINATION BY THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED."

CONCLUDING HIS 50-MINUTE SPEECH, ONE OF THE LONGEST HE HAS MADE IN THE MANY FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATES IN THIS SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, THE PREMIER SAID:

"WE ALL FEEL THE ATMOSPHERE HAS BEEN LIGHTENED AND THAT THROUGHOUT THE CONTINENT THERE HAS BEEN A RELAXATION OF THE TENSION WHICH SIX MONTHS AGO WAS SO OPPRESSIVE."

"TO THAT X X X WE BELIEVE THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS MADE ITS CONTRIBUTION."

"WE INTEND TO PURSUE IT."

"WE BELIEVE THAT IN THE END WE SHALL SUCCEED IN BRINGING BACK SECURITY AND CONFIDENCE TO EUROPE."

POLITICAL CIRCLES EMPHASIZED X X X AS PREVIOUS.

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U. S. Delegate in Berlin To Seek Refugee Data

Nazis May Free Prisoners If He Can Get Them Visas

BERLIN, July 26 (AP).—George L. Brandt, sent to Germany by the United States delegation to the recent Evian-les-Bains refugee conference to gather first-hand information, arrived here today and had a long conference with Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson.

Brandt, a consul in the American foreign service, said his mission was private and he had no statement to make.

German official sources, however, believed that his first efforts would be directed toward liberating from concentration camps the thousands of Jews arrested since the new anti-Semitic campaign started early in June.

There seemed to be a disposition among German officials to free the prisoners provided they obtained foreign immigration visas. Brandt's problem, as seen by Germans, is to arrange for these visas.

MOVE TO FREE JEWS IN NAZI CAMPS SEEN

German Officials Believe That
Brandt, U. S. Refugee Aide,
Will Seek Their Release

JUL 27 1938
NEW PLAN IS SUBMITTED

Sir John Hope Simpson Urges
Program to Better Economic
Conditions in East Europe

BERLIN, July 26 (AP).—The United States's official refugee observer arrived in Berlin today and started work on an assignment that German official sources believed would involve first of all an attempt to win freedom for Jews in concentration camps.

The observer, George L. Brandt, a consul in the American foreign service, spent a large part of the day conferring with Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson. He said he had no statement to make, as his mission was private.

German officialdom, however, believed that Mr. Brandt would try first to win liberation from the concentration camps of those thousands of Jews arrested since the new violent anti-Semitic wave started early in June.

Officials seemed disposed to grant this freedom provided the prisoners first obtained foreign immigration

visas. Germans believed that it was Mr. Brandt's problem to arrange for these visas, but they pointed out that many foreign countries were unwilling to make room for German Jews if they arrived at their frontiers penniless.

This raised the problem of how much money and property the emigrating Jews may take with them.

Prominent foreigners who have studied the problem have often expressed the view that this question could be settled more satisfactorily if the Nazi party district leaders, such as Joseph Buerckel in Austria and Julius Streicher in Franconia, and even Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels, were also signatories of any arrangement made.

Anti-Semitic outbursts in the past have been made party rather than government matters, it was stated, and, therefore, it was believed that the party should assume a certain responsibility for Jewish emigration.

Germany hopes that 300,000 Jews

will emigrate in the next five years, leaving behind only about 150,000, mostly old and infirm, who the Reich's leaders expect will be "eliminated by nature."

There is much ground for Mr. Brandt to cover. The state of the Jewish emigration problem is about best by the fact that the United States Consulate General in Berlin right now has 15,000 applications on file for quota visas.

Although the large consular staff works day and night, the accumulation of applications already is so large that no additional applications will be accepted until the present cases are decided. This may take the rest of the year.

CZECHS' OFF AVOIDS PLEDGE OF AUTONOMY

Sudeten Get Concessions on Schools and Jobs All Within the Republic.

PROPOSALS MADE SUDDENLY

Germany Regards Runciman's Appointment as a Victory for Hitler's Ideas.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 27 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovakian Government offered today a plan looking toward peace with its 3,500,000 Sudeten German minority population, but did not deal with the paramount question of autonomous government.

The Government's proposals, in a new minorities statute published

suddenly last night at the apparently increased prodding of Britain and France, would grant new concessions in school administration, government jobs and the use of languages—all within the framework of the Czechoslovak Government.

Local self-government and the degree of its autonomy was to be dealt with later in another statute, and until that time it appeared here that a definite settlement was unlikely.

Premier Milan Hodza said that the newly published statute was intended to be the basis for negotiations with the minorities—Hungarian, Polish, Slovakian, as well as German.

Sudeten Demand Autonomy

It was not at once clear how far the new statute went toward meeting the Sudeten German demands, outlined in a speech by Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German party leader, on April 24. German autonomy demands inspired Czechoslovak fears that Nazi Germany might take a forceful hand to aid Henlein. Recognizing the danger to European peace, Britain and France have strongly urged arbitration.

The statute promises all nationalities are to enjoy the same rights, and this seemed to fulfill at least the first point of Henlein's eight-point program, equality of Germans with Czechs.

A measure of cultural autonomy is provided—the minority languages are put on equal footing with the Czechoslovakian tongue in publication of laws, schools, etc.

Each minority would have its own schools, in proportion to its percentage of the Czechoslovakian population, and have full administrative powers in them.

It was not evident, however, whether provisions for cultural freedom accepted Henlein's demand for complete liberty for Germans to profess German nationality and German philosophy. Acceptance of this would be tantamount to official recognition of Nazism in Czechoslovakia.

Would Share Public Jobs.

A share in the civil State service jobs would be determined by the percentage of population of each majority. Administrative posts in the provinces would be distributed according to the percentage of the minorities population in each district.

Both minority groups and officials were reluctant to give their opinions on the statute today, since there still was lacking the part dealing with administrative reform.

There was evident pleasure, however, over Britain's appointment of Viscount Runciman as unofficial adviser-mediator in the minorities dispute.

Predicts Double Administration.

The Foreign Office newspaper, Lidove Noviny, ventured the information that the still uncompleted administrative reform bill would introduce a double administration—divided between the State and self-governing provincial bodies.

The new provincial diets would elect provincial governments of twelve members. Allotment of the members on a basis of percentage of population would give Germans four members in the Bohemian provincial government and three in the Moravian government.

It was doubtful, however, whether such a regulation would be acceptable to the Sudetens, who want self-government for each minority group, instead of proportionate representation of minorities in regional administrations.

Berlin Sees Victory.

BERLIN, July 27 (A. P.).—Official circles regarded as a clear triumph for Germany today the appointment of a British mediator in the Czechoslovakian minority dispute.

First, in German eyes, Czechoslovakia yielded a degree of her sovereignty by accepting the English Viscount Runciman, even though his mediatory efforts were to be unofficial.

Second, Britain ignored the League of Nations and other international institutions to take direct action in efforts to safeguard peace; hence the internationalism which Germany ridicules received another blow.

"No really sovereign State would accept an adviser such as Viscount Runciman," one prominent Nazi editor said.

His comment was typical of the German view.

"Can you imagine Switzerland, for instance, standing for such an adviser," he continued. "This shows once again what a poor makeshift the Versailles Treaty was."

"It (the world war treaty) created a State (Czechoslovakia) which can be kept alive only with the aid of its sponsors."

Says Sponsors Are Needed.

"When there is trouble these sponsors come running."

It is taken for granted here that the Czechoslovakian Government can now be persuaded more easily to accept the program of autonomy sponsored by Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German party leader, on

behalf of the tiny republic's 3,500,000 Sudeten German minority population.

German spokesmen refer with glee to the British effort toward direct mediation, seeing therein evidence that Prime Minister Neville

Chamberlain found by experience that Chancellor Hitler's way of dealing nation to nation is better than international conference, the League of Nations or the Hague Court for international settlements.

The press generally was quick to point to the appointment as recognition by Britain and France that the Sudeten problem constitutes a threat to peace.

It was swift diplomatic action by the two closely linked democracies that prevented possible conflict after two Czech Nazis were slain by Czechoslovakian border guards at the frontier on May 21. Ensuing frontier troop movements gave rise to the fear Germany might enter the little country, as she entered Austria, in line with the Nazi slogan, Protector of Germans everywhere.]

Called a Bold Stroke.

LONDON, July 27 (A. P.).—British mediation in the Czechoslovakian dispute over minority rights brought praise today from Government supporters and critics alike as a bold stroke to prevent a war which might involve England.

But in opposition quarters skepticism was voiced, linked with warnings that the move should not embody any coercion on the Czechoslovakian Government to sacrifice its own honor and vital interests.

Despite the unofficial character attached to the mission of Viscount Runciman, former cabinet member who was named mediator in the quarrel involving Nazi-supported Sudeten Germans' demands for self-government in Czechoslovakia, some sections of the Liberal press called it the most daring initiative in British foreign policy since this Government led a fight in the League of Nations for sanctions against Italy at the beginning of the Ethiopian war in 1935.

The Laborite Herald declared "great good may come" of Lord Runciman's efforts if he regards himself truly as an independent adviser.

The Government press generally hailed the mediation step as a forthright attempt to settle one of Europe's greatest problems and carry forward Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's general appeasement policy.

Prague Plan to Calm Sudetens

See 'No Way to Peace' as Mi-
norities Bill Fails to Grant

German Status With Dominant Czechs

BERLIN, July 27 (P).—The Nazi-inspired press unanimously condemned today the Czechoslovak government's newest plan to soothe its minorities as an evasion of the autonomy demands of Sudeten Germans, whom Chancellor Adolf Hitler is determined to protect.

Headlines showed plainly the temper in which the press received Premier Milan Hodza's proposed statute granting concessions to the 3,500,000 Germans and other minorities in Czechoslovakia. Typical of them were:

"Scandalous Disregard of German Demands."

"Prague Already Begins Sabotaging British Efforts."

"No Way to Peace."

"Evasive Maneuvers—Wholly Unacceptable."

"Staatsvolk" Status Demanded

The principal German complaint was that the statute regarded and treated the Sudeten Germans as a minority instead of as a "staatsvolk"—a people with rights and status equal to those of the dominant Czechs and Slovaks, who far outnumber the republic's Germans, Poles, Hungarians and other racial groups.

Hodza's statute, which would grant concessions in school administration, government jobs and the use of languages, was announced last night only a few hours after the British government appointed Viscount Runciman as unofficial mediator in the Czechoslovak-German dispute. Czechoslovak acceptance of the appointment was seen as a triumph for Germany by Germans who regarded Prague as yielding a degree of sovereignty.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" and other German newspapers complained that the proposed statute was full of loopholes and far less than what Sudeten Germans had been entitled to expect.

Concessions Called Mockery

"Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" declared:

"Hodza's alleged concessions are a mockery. . . . Perhaps Prague, to impress Runciman, is holding up its sleeve some 'concessions' that are no concessions. Obviously Czech policy is to create the impression, before Runciman arrives, that all that is necessary has already been done before giving him a chance to make his recommendations."

The "Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz" said the statute marked no definite step toward a satisfactory solution.

"One vainly seeks recognition of the Sudeten Germans as an equal 'staatsvolk' with the Czechs," it explained. "It may be asked what Hodza still wants to negotiate about when his draft statute is so completely devoid of willingness to understand the nationalities' demands."

Surprise Publication Assailed

In Prague a Sudeten German press communique observed it was unwise for the Czechoslovakian government to invite an umpire and observer, Runciman, on one day and on the next to publish what the umpire was supposed to pass judgment on. Publication of the statute draft, the communique said, could be regarded only as a private affair of government parties and not as an official act.

Sudeten party members criticized the surprise publication of the statute, but remained silent on its provisions. In general, however, Sudeten circles seized the occasion to repeat what they frequently had said, that "nothing can be gained through mere revision of existing conditions—only complete rebuilding of the state can remove its defects."

Second Statute Planned

Hodza, meanwhile, turned his attention to drafting a second statute with local self-government and the degree of autonomy. When completed, the measure will be passed to a six-member coalition committee of government party leaders for examination. In Prague it was believed the committee would have an opportunity to study the measure later this week.

The Premier planned to address a joint conference of leaders of government parties and leaders of parliamentary clubs of Deputies and Senators on August 1. Then, it was said, he would discuss minutely the two minority statutes—the "Nationalities" statute published last night and the administration reform measure still being drafted.

Runciman 'Small Boat' Adrift in Mid-Atlantic'

LONDON, July 27 (P).—Viscount Runciman, Britain's unofficial mediator in the Czechoslovak-Germanic minority quarrel, feels his position is akin to that of a man set adrift in a small boat in the middle of the ocean.

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Minister, told the House of Lords today that when he explained to Lord Runciman the nature of his duties, the mediator said: "I quite understand. You are setting me adrift in a small boat in mid-Atlantic."

Halifax said he answered: "That is exactly the position."

France Is Determined

To Fight For Czech Ally

Paris, July 27 (P).—France served warning tonight that the dispatch of Viscount Runciman as a mediator to Praha had not altered her determination to fight for her Czechoslovak ally.

Sources close to the Foreign Office declared the fact that a British in-

stead of a French adviser had been chosen to harmonize Czech difficulties with the Sudeten German faction of the country did not mean that France was "no longer interested in that part of Europe."

The declaration was interpreted in some quarters as indicating France had no intention of standing idly by while German pressure was brought to bear on the Government at Praha.

"NO COUNTRY WHICH IS THICKLY POPULATED CAN BE EXPECTED TO ACCEPT PERSONS BE DEPRIVED OF THEIR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD AND SUBSTANCE BEFORE TIVE," LORD PLYMOUTH SAID. "WE TH FORE GREATLY HOPE THAT COU F ORIGIN WILL ASSIST IN CREA IDITIONS IN WHICH

PARIS - JULY 27 FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET MEANWHILE RECEIVED

POLISH PRAISE FOR THE REAFFIRMED ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE WHEN

AMBASSADOR JULJUSZ LUKASIEWICZ CALLED TO ACQUAINT HIM OF

"THE PROFOUND EFFECT" PRODUCED UPON EUROPE BY THE VISIT OF

KING GEORGE OF GREAT BRITAIN TO FRANCE JULY 19 TO 22.

PCD OLBFIELD 2NF 2330 VCCC 726P

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JULY 27-(AP)—SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY MEN WHO HAVE THE WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT OF THEIR BIG NEIGHBOR, GERMANY, IN THEIR DEMANDS FOR AUTONOMY, HEAPED CRITICISM TODAY ON THE SURPRISE PUBLICATION OF A PROPOSED NATIONALITIES STATUTE.

THEY REMAINED SILENT, HOWEVER, CONCERNING PROVISIONS OF THE DRAFT STATUTE PREPARED BY PREMIER MILAN HODZA AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

NO COMMENT WAS EXPECTED UNTIL THE SUDETEN LEADER, KONRAD HENLEIN, AND OTHER AIDES RETURN FROM BRESLAU WHERE THEY ARE ATTENDING A GERMAN "GYMNASTIC AND SPORT FESTIVAL."

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS XXX ETC PICKING UP 2ND GRAF PREVIOUS WE428PED

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)—HOPE THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WOULD COOPERATE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES BY ALLOWING JEWS TO LEAVE GERMANY WITH SOME OF THEIR PROPERTY WAS EXPRESSED BY A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY.

THE EARL OF PLYMOUTH, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DURING A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM SAID IT MIGHT BECOME "INSOLUBLE UNLESS THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN COOPERATE."

EMIGRANTS CAN START LIFE IN OTHER COUNTRIES WITH SOME PROSPECT OF SUCCESS." HE REFERRED TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE SPONSORED BY 32 NATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, WHICH MET AT EVIAN-LES-BAINS, FRANCE, FROM JULY 5 TO 15 AND IS TO MEET AGAIN IN LONDON AUG. 2.

11:30 AM

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)—LONDON NEWSPAPERS SAID ADOLF HITLER'S PERSONAL ENVOY, CAPTAIN FRITZ WIEDENMAYER, WAS EXPECTED TO BRING A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR TO PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN HERE THIS WEEKEND.

REPORTS WERE THAT THE MESSAGE MIGHT FORM A BASIS FOR INFORMAL ANGLO-GERMAN CONVERSATIONS LOOKING TOWARD A BROAD AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

LAST WEEK CAPTAIN WIEDEMANN MADE A SECRET CALL ON FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX. IT WAS BELIEVED THE TWO DISCUSSED THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND GERMANY'S ~~SAVING~~ ¹⁹³⁸ PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE MINORITIES PROBLEM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

XN159AED

BY DE WITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, JULY 27--THE HARRASSED

LITTLE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC HAS ACCEPTED WITHOUT ACCLAIM THE DESIGNATION OF BRITAIN'S VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN, FAMOUS ECONOMIC EXPERT AND NEAT NEGOTIATOR, AS MEDIATOR IN THE EFFORT TO SATISFY THE DEMANDS OF THE BERLIN-BACKED SUDETEN GERMANS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOR AUTONOMY AND OTHER CONCESSIONS.

LORD RUNCIMAN'S BUSINESS WILL BE TO TRY TO FORCE A SETTLEMENT OF THIS DANGEROUS ARGUMENT AT ANY "REASONABLE" ~~POINT~~ ¹⁹³⁸, AND THUS PREVENT AN ARMED CLASH WHICH MIGHT PRECIPITATE ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR.

HE IS EXPECTED TO URGE HEAVY CONCESSIONS ON THE PRAHA GOVERNMENT TO SATISFY THE SUDETENS AND NAZI LEADER HITLER, WHO HAS AVOWED HIMSELF THE PROTECTOR OF THE BIG GERMAN MINORITY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

RUNCIMAN IS ONE OF THOSE "PRACTICAL" NEGOTIATORS, AND AS SUCH IS HARDLY LIKELY TO LET ANY MATTER OF SENTIMENT STAND BETWEEN HIM AND HIS OBJECT--PEACE. HE IS A MAN AFTER THE HEART OF HIS CHIEF, PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, WHO HAS PRECIPITATED A VIOLENT POLITICAL ROW IN ENGLAND BY HIS "PRACTICAL" POLICY OF TRYING TO CONCILIATE THE DICTATORS INSTEAD OF USING A CLUB ON THEM.

RUNCIMAN'S APPOINTMENT HAS FOLLOWED ON THE HEELS OF A FRIENDLY

GESTURE TO ENGLAND FROM HITLER, WHO MADE KNOWN A DESIRE FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE CZECH DIFFICULTY.

THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO A SOLUTION OF THE PRESENT PROBLEM BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS MADE QUITE CLEAR BY PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. HE PUT IT THIS WAY:

"IF ONLY WE COULD FIND SOME PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THIS CZECHOSLOVAK QUESTION, I SHOULD FEEL THAT THE WAY WAS OPEN AGAIN TO FURTHER EFFORT IN A GENERAL APPEASEMENT--AN APPEASEMENT WHICH CAN NOT BE ATTAINED UNTIL WE CAN BE SATISFIED THAT NO MAJOR CAUSE OF DIFFERENCE OR DISPUTE REMAINS UNSETTLED."

CHAMBERLAIN WAS DEFENDING HIS FOREIGN POLICY BEFORE A HOUSE WHICH WAS HOSTILE IN SOME SECTIONS. HE DECLARED HIS PROGRAM HAD CONTRIBUTED TO A BETTER ATMOSPHERE IN ~~EUROPE~~ ¹⁹³⁸ HE INTENDED TO PURSUE THIS POLICY.

"WE ALL FEEL THE ATMOSPHERE HAS BEEN LIGHTENED", HE SAID, "AND THAT THROUGHOUT THE CONTINENT THERE HAS BEEN A RELAXATION OF THE TENSION WHICH SIX MONTHS AGO WAS SO OPPRESSIVE."

THE 68 YEAR OLD RUNCIMAN IS ONE OF THE GREAT PERSONALITIES OF ENGLAND. NOT ONLY HAS HE ALWAYS BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH BANKING, SHIPPING AND OTHER BIG BUSINESS, BUT HE HAS HAD LONG EXPERIENCE IN AFFAIRS OF STATE. HE IS AN EXPERIENCED NEGOTIATOR AND HAS A KNACK OF BRINGING WARRING FACTIONS TOGETHER.

THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN HAVE ALWAYS FELT EASIER WHEN RUNCIMAN WAS ASSIGNED TO APPLY HIS FIRST-CLASS MIND TO ANY KNOTTY PROBLEM. HE IS WHOLLY STEADY AND RELIABLE. I HAVE SAID THAT HE PROBABLY WOULD NEVER BE INFLUENCED UNDULY BY SENTIMENT. IT IS ONLY FAIR TO ADD THAT HE IS CREDITED WITH BEING A DEEPLY RELIGIOUS MAN OF FINE PRINCIPLES, WHO NEVER WOULD CONDONE A WRONG. ~~HE~~ ^{SAID}

CHAMBERLAIN WAITS FOR NEW HITLER MESSAGE

Proposal From Berlin Is
Due to Reach London
Over Week End.

CONFERENCES ARE UNOFFICIAL

Britain Does Not Regard Czech
Settlement as Preliminary to
Anglo-German Amity.

LONDON, July 28 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain delayed leaving for his annual fishing trip in Scotland today so he could meet Chancellor Adolf Hitler's adjutant to try to hasten the Anglo-German understanding Mr. Chamberlain has long desired.

He decided to remain at his official country home over the week end to receive the envoy, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, who was reported to be bringing a new message from the German Fuehrer.

Capt. Wiedemann came here on July 18 to discuss European political appeasement with Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, just before the latter went to Paris to review the international situation with French officials.

With Parliament out of the way until fall, Prime Minister Chamberlain can talk to Capt. Wiedemann, knowing he will not have to answer inconvenient questions in Commons on anything that either might say.

Any exchanges between them would be merely preliminary and unofficial, although it might lay the foundation for formal conferences of officially accredited diplomatic representatives.

Since it was understood Viscount Runciman, newly named British observer in the Czechoslovakian dispute over minority rights, would leave for Prague August 1, he would have time before then to see Capt. Wiedemann—although some observers now believe Prime Minister Chamberlain does not regard settlement of the Sudeten German agitation in Czechoslovakia as an essential preliminary of any sort of Anglo-German understanding.

Not Official Representative.

Some British newspapers were careful to stress that Lord Runciman was not going to Czechoslovakia as the "official" representative of the British Government.

Addressing the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Halifax appealed for international sincerity, particularly in the Czechoslovakian problem which, he said, would take a genius to solve.

Lord Halifax also warned Japan that Britain intends to protect her interests in China.

"We are quite ready," he said, "to consider and already are considering possible action open to us if we do not secure adequate consideration for interests we have a right to protect."

Protests Anti-Polish Acts.

WARSAW, July 28 (A. P.).—A second Polish note protesting against alleged anti-Polish activities of the Czechoslovakian Communist party was presented today to the Prague Government.

The note said the Czechoslovakian government did not consider seriously enough the warning included in the Polish note of March 22, and measures taken by Czechoslovakian authorities to liquidate activities of the Communist party are held insufficient.

It ended with an offer to help Czechoslovak's police eliminate the alleged anti-Polish actions.

EUROPE'S PEACE EFFORTS FOUND GAINING GROUND

Brighter Prospects Seen
At 24th Anniversary
Of World War

Britain And Germany Are
Again Key Factors In
Situation

[By the Associated Press]

London, July 28—Efforts to rid Europe of the chief menaces to peace were gaining ground today—just twenty-four years after the first World War declaration.

There were brighter prospects for a halt in the feverish rearmament

race.

Today—as in 1914 when Austria-Hungary, backed by Germany, launched a war on Serbia that brought on the general conflict—Britain and Germany are the key powers in the European situation.

Friendly Turn In Relations

A friendly turn in the relations of these two powers bolstered European statesmen's hopes of averting a repetition of events of twenty-four years ago.

Britain's move to mediate the Czechoslovak minority quarrel—with German consent—promised to lead to broader political talks between the two big powers.

An air pact, limiting armament in this field upon which both nations have been concentrating, was believed in some quarters to be high on the agenda of these negotiations.

Chamberlain Lauds Pact

Such was hinted by Prime Minister Chamberlain himself when he praised the British-German naval agreement in Parliament Tuesday and called it proof that the two countries could reach an understanding on vital problems.

Reports that Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, Adolf Hitler's adjutant, was returning to London this week-end to resume talks with Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax he started July 18 led to a belief in some quarters that he was coming to discuss prospects for an air pact.

Britain gave new evidence, however, that her present vast rearmament program will not slacken until threatening Spanish civil war and Czechoslovak problems are nearer a solution.

Seek To Attract Recruits

Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Secretary, promised faster promotions and other features to attract more men into the army he is revolutionizing.

He announced lower retirement ages and higher retirement pay, estimated to cost an additional \$1,800,000 annually in first years of the plan's operation and increase to an extra \$3,000,000 a year over twenty to twenty-five years.

Immediate effect of the changes, which are in line with the Foreign Secretary's policy of injecting more young blood into the army command, will be the promotion of more than 2,000 officers August 1.

Evacuation Plans

Progress in another phase of Britain's defense program was reported by Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, who promised speedy action on plans for evacuating the civilian population of London and other cities in the event of war.

For Londoners the worst memories of the World War are the night raids.

when German planes dropped death from the sky. The worst and last raid was twenty years ago, May 19, when 72 bombs sent 165 to hospitals and 48 to the morgue.

On the diplomatic front, Britain's new armed strength is leading to a bolder course.

More Active Part

Mediation in the Czechoslovak question has been declared entirely unofficial, but observers considered it evidence that Britain is taking a more active part in Continental problems.

A stiffened attitude toward both Japan and Italy was seen in Parliament speeches this week by Chamberlain and Lord Halifax.

The Premier's definition of the settlement necessary to bring a British-Italian pact into force indicated he might demand withdrawal of all Italian fighters from Spain and even then hold up the agreement unless he were satisfied both Italy and Germany intended to stay out of the Spanish civil war.

Both the Premier and Foreign Secretary bluntly declared—for the benefit of Japan—that Britain has vital interests in China which she is going to protect.

Reich Held As Ambitious As It Was 24 Years Ago

Berlin, July 28 (A. P.).—Germany, twenty-four years after the start of the World War, finds herself once more in a position to exert aggressive influence on Europe's destiny, and just as ambitious as ever for power.

The war with its peace terms led Germany into dire economic and

political straits, but it also nourished an incipient National Socialistic movement now in its sixth year of control.

Under this Nazi regime the Germans are told that they have regained their pride, their boldness, their greatness.

Adolf Hitler took Europe by surprise after it had settled down into the delusive security of post-war peace.

Flouts Versailles Pact

With the support of the masses he rearmament Germany and flouted the Treaty of Versailles so effectively that it has become a mere memory to Germany of "injustice and shame." New military alliances have been cemented. New friendships have been formed.

By uniting Austria with the Reich, Hitler reestablished the nation in terms of population and territory on a par with its wartime status.

Germany bears international weight again because she is a first-class military power. Nazis themselves, with rearmament progressing rapidly, boast that the fatherland has a mightier

army than ever.

Strength Still Moot Point

Germany's strength, however, and the economic endurance of the nation itself, already on a virtual wartime basis of substitutes, remain a moot point.

Some military observers say she could only wage a short war today with hopes of victory.

Germany has established a close alliance with Italy, her wartime enemy—the so-called Rome-Berlin axis. The same countries are bound with Japan in an anti-Communism pact. Germany has fostered friendly relations with Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Belgium.

These are the outward signs of Germany's comeback since the World War. But internally the nation still has a long way to go.

Broke And In Debt

The war left Germany broke and in debt. She's still poor and has her debts.

Lacking exchange, the Reich has resorted to barter and exchange methods in its international trade. This has been unsatisfactory and a big drawback in commercial volume.

Although there is sufficient food, the situation is at a point where the demand is regulated by supply, rather than the supply by the demand.

Sudetens Warn Prague Schism Is Irreparable

Nazi Party Fears Runciman
Faces Hopeless Task but
Hopes to Uphold Henlein and

PRAGUE, July 28 (A. P.).—The Sudeten German party declared tonight, in an official press letter, that the "cleavage between Czechs and Germans appears no longer bridgeable." The statement hinted that Viscount Runciman, Britain's unofficial mediator in the Czechoslovak government's dispute with 3,500,000 Germans and with other minorities, faced tremendous odds.

The letter said it would be unfair to hamper Lord Runciman in his first effort to solve the minorities problems, but insisted there was a widening breach between the government and the Germans, whom Adolf Hitler has declared he will protect.

It added that the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, in his Parliament address Tuesday announcing Lord Runciman's appointment, brought before the world "unreserved acknowledgment of the Sudeten Germans as a partner in the negotiations."

In a practical sense, the statement said, this amounted to unofficial recognition of the Sudeten Germans as a "staatsvolk" with equal rights, instead of as a minority.

Great Britain's traditional policy, it said, was to conclude a compromise.

See British "Worming In"

"English diplomacy found ways to worm into the Spanish as well as into Czech developments," the party document said. "To Burgos they sent a 'commercial agent'; to Prague they send an 'adviser and observer.'"

The government transmitted today to the Sudetens a draft of a law laying down bases for territorial self-administration. The proposal would modify the country's administrative organization for provinces, districts and communes.

Oral explanations accompanied the transmitting of the draft, details of which were kept secret. Beyond acknowledging receipt of it, leaders of the Sudetens made no comment, either of pleasure or of disapproval.

Premier Milan Hodza has taken the stand that the "Pittsburgh agreement" can form no part of Czechoslovakia's constitution. His attitude on the agreement—signed at Pittsburgh in 1918, before Czechoslovakia's independence was proclaimed and guaranteeing "cultural self-government" to the Slovaks—was disclosed today in "Slovak," the organ of Father Andreas Hlinka, leader of the Slovak minority.

The Premier made the statement Tuesday in bidding farewell to Dr. Peter Hietko, of Chicago, leader of an American Slovak delegation that had toured the country. Hodza, replying to Dr. Hietko's direct question, was said to have promised that other ways would be found to compensate the Slovaks for what they have done for the republic's welfare.

Poland Protests to Prague

WARSAW, July 28 (A. P.).—A second Polish note protesting alleged anti-Polish activities of the Czechoslovak Communist party was presented today to the Prague government.

The note said the "Czechoslovak government did not consider seriously enough the warning included in the Polish note of March 22, and measures taken by Czechoslovak authorities to liquidate activities of the Communist party are held insufficient."

It ended with an offer to help Czechoslovak police eliminate the alleged anti-Polish actions.

Austrian Draft Enlarged

3 Classes of Recruits Are Called Up
for Military Training

VIENNA, July 28 (A. P.).—Three classes of recruits, those born in 1914, 1915 and 1916, who have not yet completed military training, will be called to the colors in Austrian Germany this year.

They will be in addition to men reaching the military conscription age of twenty-one years. Previously, it had been expected the levy would be only for 1915 and 1916 men without training.

VIENNA, JULY 28-(AP)—THE 24TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AUSTRIAN DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST SERBIA, THE FIRST THAT DIVIDED EUROPE IN WAR IN 1914, PASSED COMPLETELY IGNORED HERE TODAY.

SINCE THEN, THE MIGHTY HAPSBURGS HAVE TOPPLED FROM THEIR IMPERIAL THRONE, MONARCHY HAS YIELDED TO DEMOCRACY AND LITTLE AUSTRIA, ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE AFTER THE VERSAILLES TREATY, HAS BEEN ABSORBED IN RENASCENT, GREATER GERMANY.

NOW, ALMOST A QUARTER OF A CENTURY LATER, THE TABLES SEEM IRREVOCABLY TURNED AGAINST THE FALLEN HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

ALL THE WEALTH THAT EMPEROR OTTO I BEGAN TO ACCUMULATE 1,000 YEARS AGO WHEN HE CONFISCATED THE PROPERTY OF GERMAN COUNT GUNTRAM NOW HAS BEEN CONFISCATED AGAIN FROM OTTO I, PRETENDER TO THE SAME THRONE, BY REICHSFUEHRER ADOLF HITLER.

A THOUSAND YEARS AGO EMPEROR OTTO SENT COUNT GUNTRAM TO PRISON FOR HIGH TREASON. TODAY OTTO VON HAPSBURG IS WANTED BY GERMAN POLICE AND A WARRANT IS OUT FOR HIS ARREST, CHARGING HIGH TREASON.

FOUR YEARS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF AUSTRIAN CROWN PRINCE FRANZ FERDINAND, EMPEROR CHARLES I WAS FORCED TO ABDICATE HIS AUSTRIAN AND HUNGARIAN THRONE AFTER A LOST WAR.

AS TIME WENT ON, MONARCHIST PROPAGANDA BEGAN TO GAIN IN THE NEW AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC ALTHOUGH RESTORATION ALWAYS REMAINED A DISTANT HOPE.

BUT THE ABSORPTION OF AUSTRIA BY GERMANY LAST MARCH 13 APPARENTLY SEALED THE TOMB OF HAPSBURG HOPES. HITLER, IN HIS BOOK "MEIN KAMPF," AND IN REPEATED SPEECHES, HAS FORECAST THE END OF HAPSBURG RULE "FOR ALL TIME TO COME."

(MORE)

AND SIMILARLY IN HUNGARY. MONARCHISTS THERE HAVE FOUND A STRONG OPPONENT AGAINST A HAPSBURG RESTORATION IN REGENT NICHOLAS VON HORTHY. IN 1921 HE DID NOT HESITATE TO SEND HIS FORMER EMPEROR, CHARLES--TO WHOM HE WAS ADJUTANT DURING THE WORLD WAR--INTO EXILE AND SUBSEQUENT DEATH WHEN CHARLES ATTEMPTED A RESTORATION AFTER A HAZARDOUS FLIGHT FROM HIS SWISS EXILE.

WASSPED

Heinlein Hints Sudetens Will Be Loyal to Prague

Tells Germans at Breslau His Faction Will Heed Duty

BRESLAU, Germany, July 29 (AP).—Konrad Heinlein, leader of the Sudeten German minority in Czechoslovakia, indicated today before a gathering here of Germans from all parts of the world that his followers would remain loyal to the war-created republic.

The talk, delivered at the opening of a sports festival, was interrupted by shouts of "Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Fuehrer" (one people, one nation, one leader).

"We Germans abroad give to the state what belongs to the state and to the people what belongs to the people," Heinlein said. "But as Germans we are used to fulfilling conscientiously duties assumed by us."

"Thus, we take seriously the fulfillment of duties toward the state to which we belong, but as citizens of various powers we are, however, and remain members of German-dom."

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, told the audience Nazi Germany still had plenty to do—including her intellectual fight against challenging democracies.

"Only a fraction of our problems have been solved, a greater fraction attacked and the greatest part recognized, but not yet tackled," he said.

Formidable Staff to Join Runciman at Prague

Britain Reported Paying Expenses of 'Unofficial' Mission

LONDON, July 30 (AP).—Great Britain's "unofficial" mission to Czechoslovakia to try to heal the breach between the Czechoslovak government and the country's minority grew today into a formidable staff of experts resembling a world conference delegation.

Despite assertions of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that the mediator Britain is sending, Viscount Runciman, is independent and without official status, it was understood that the British government is paying the expenses of the mission.

The experts will be headed by Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, head of the Foreign Office economic section, who was "borrowed" from that post for the occasion. His experience includes the Washington disarmament conference and participation on the China indemnity advisory committee and in other important international meetings.

One of two British observers already in Czechoslovakia, Ian Henderson, of the Consular service, is to

add the mission.

Lord Runciman, who leaves for Prague next Tuesday, is taking two other experts formerly connected with the government—Geoffrey Peto, his former Parliamentary secretary when he was president of the Board of Trade, and R. J. Stopford, who was private secretary to Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he was in India with the Statutory Commission.

Stopford, an expert on central European affairs, took part, as a banker, in the recent Anglo-German negotiations.

"THE REICH STILL STANDS IN A SERIOUS ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL FIGHT FOR EXISTENCE. WE ARE A TOTALITARIAN STATE IN A DEMOCRATIC ENVIRONMENT AND THERE IS NOTHING LEFT FOR US, BECAUSE THIS DEMOCRATIC WORLD CHALLENGED US TO AN INTELLECTUAL BATTLE, BUT TO SHOW RESISTANCE. "WE DID NOT WANT THIS INTELLECTUAL FIGHT, BUT BECAUSE IT WAS FORCED ON US, WE ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE."

AJ1036PED

Soviet Will Mark Anniversary Of German War Move Today

Government To Use Occasion To Remind World Of
Russia's Military Might As New Dangers Threaten

[By the Associated Press]

AUG 1-1938

Moscow, July 31—The twenty-fourth anniversary of Germany's declaration of war against Czarist Russia will be observed in the Soviet Union tomorrow as Anti-Militarism Day.

The Government will send out scores of speakers to lecture in industrial centers on the struggle against fascism and war. It also will use the occasion to remind the world of Russia's military strength.

An air-defense demonstration was held today at Minsk, near the Polish border, to stress the importance of preparedness as a contribution to peace.

Papers Emphasize Defense Idea

Newspapers developed the theme that defense of the Soviet Union means defense of workers against war and fascism.

"Toiling humanity considers the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, led by the great Stalin, as its main support in the struggle against war and fascism," said the *Financial Gazette*, official organ of the Commissariat of Finance.

"The people of the U. S. S. R., following the wise direction of Comrade Stalin, are strengthening the Red army, navy and air force."

The anniversary comes as clashes on the Manchoukuoan-Siberian border draw the world's attention to Russian-Japanese tension. There also is danger again from Germany.

Siberia Also Involved In 1914

In 1914 it was in defense of Serbia that Russian troops started marching. Now it is not only a pledge of aid to Czechoslovakia but the political ideology of Soviet Russia herself which might force the Red Army into action.

Germany's declaration of war against Russia on August 1, 1914, was partly responsible for this ideology.

Conditions were fertile for social and political upheaval. Neither social reorganization nor Agrarian reform had been completed since the revolution of 1905. The land hunger of the peasants was unsatisfied.

The revolution in March, 1917, that overthrew the Czar started at Petrograd, now Leningrad. It was caused partly by a food shortage. When the Czar abdicated the Duma, or Parliament, set up a provisional government.

The Bolsheviks, meanwhile, were setting up Soviets of workers' and soldiers' deputies. They continued to grow in strength until they were strong enough in November to seize the Winter Palace at Petrograd. The Government fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks under Lenin.

Bolshevism in Russia with its original idea of world revolution, alarmed countries throughout the world. The fear of Communism led to the rise of Fascism in Italy. Later Adolf Hitler, like Benito Mussolini, used the cry of "Red menace" on his way to power in Germany.

Now Germany, Italy and Japan are banded together in a pact against the Communist International, whose seat is in Moscow.

German Papers Point

To Revived Military Might

Berlin, July 31 (AP)—The German press recalled today the fateful August 1, 1914, when imperial Germany declared war against Russia, plunging the nation into the World War.

Editorializing on the twenty-fourth anniversary of the declaration, newspapers said the same faith which carried Germany against the world then had worked another "miracle"—a Germany reborn from ruins of the war.

The four years of conflict left Germany crippled and helpless and sank her into obscurity as a European power. But it produced the leader of the new powerful Germany, a man destined not only to shape the Fatherland into a nation more united than it ever was under a Kaiser but to unshackle every yoke the Versailles treaty burdened it with.

Behind the swastika banner the Germans are in military step again, just as they were behind the Kaiser's imperial banner.

BEHIND THE SWASTIKA BANNER, THE GERMANS ARE IN MILITARY STEP AGAIN, JUST AS THEY WERE BEHIND THE KAISER'S IMPERIAL BANNER. AND THEY ARE BEING TOLD AGAIN THAT THEY ARE INVINCIBLE. GERMANY'S HIGH-GEARED ARMED FORCE, STRIPPED OF ALL POTENCY BY THE PEACE TREATY, SENDS RENEWED SHUDDERS OF FEAR THROUGH EUROPE.

AS

THE WAR WAS DRAWING TO A CLOSE IN OCTOBER, 1918, WHEN THE FAMED GERMAN "LIST" REGIMENT FROM BAVARIA WAS SUBJECTED TO AN ENGLISH GAS BARRAGE ON THE YPRES FRONT.

AN UNKNOWN YOUNG CORPORAL AND DISPATCH CARRIER, ADOLF HITLER, WAS BLINDED AND RETURNED TO A FIELD HOSPITAL AT PASEWALK, POMERANIA. THE WAR WAS OVER FOR HIM BUT ITS OUTCOME WAS TO GOAD HIM ALONG THE ROAD TOWARD WIELDING MORE POWER THAN ANY KAISER.

THE LOST WAR FILLED HIM WITH DETERMINATION TO TURN TO POLITICS AND TO FULFILL HIS PROMISE FOR GERMANY—"I CAN SAVE."

IT WAS 1933, HOWEVER, BEFORE HE ASSUMED POWER AND THERE HAD BEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING, REVOLUTION, WARRING POLITICAL PARTIES, INFLATION AND DEFLATION AS HE FOUGHT HIS WAY UP.

SINCE 1933 HITLER HAS BEEN BUSY WIPING OUT THE "SHAME" OF WORLD WAR GERMANY, A PROCESS WHICH HAS BROUGHT THE POWDER KEG OF THE NEXT WAR NEARER THE EXPLOSION POINT THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1918.

REMILITARIZATION OF THE RHINELAND, ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA, STRIFE WITH NEIGHBORING CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND LITHUANIA--ALL THESE HAVE BEEN LADEN WITH TENSE MOMENTS.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER THE MOST DEVASTATING CONFLICT THE WORLD HAS EVER EXPERIENCED HITLER IS PIECING TOGETHER AGAIN THE IMPERIAL PAN-GERMAN DOCTRINE OF DOMINATION WHICH THE WORLD WAR SHATTERED, STRAINING TO CREATE A GREATER GERMANY TO EXTEND SWAY OVER ALL GERMAN SPEAKING PEOPLES.

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1938

SUDETEN GERMANS ASSAIL CZECH PLAN

Call AUG 2 1938
Proposals "Utterly Inadequate"

Party Pamphlet Demands
Proportionate Representation In Armed Services

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 1—The Sudeten German party, in a pamphlet, today condemned the Czechoslovak Government's proposals for settling vexing nationalities questions as "utterly inadequate."

The party, which represents a majority of the Germanic minority of 3,500,000, largest in Czechoslovakia, said its criticisms were leveled at the Government proposals as far as they hitherto have been officially announced.

Says Equality Is Denied

The pamphlet complained that the Government in effect still regards the Sudetens as a minority instead of conceding them equal status with the Czechs, who continue to assume for themselves a position of sole *staatsvolk*—people with dominant rights and privileges in the state.

By this attitude, the Sudetens said, the Czechs relegated other nationalities to a secondary place.

Far from removing standing grievances, the Government's program merely seeks to perpetuate a state of affairs intolerable to the Sudetens, the pamphlet declared.

In detail the pamphlet charges the Government with misusing Czech power in Parliament for furtherance of exclusively Czech interests.

Presents Two New Demands

Demand was made for institution of a population register which would definitely indicate each citizen's nationality, and for proportional representation not only in the civil service but also in military fields.

The council of twenty members of the governmental coalition parties was informed by Premier Milan Hodza the form of the nationalities statute would be determined tomorrow and presented to the Sudetens.

The meeting of the council was the last before the arrival of Viscount Runciman, of Great Britain, to act as adviser to the Government in its dealings with its autonomy-demanding minorities.

Runciman To Arrive Soon

Viscount Runciman will leave London tomorrow for Praha. In view of his impending visit, tomorrow's meeting of Parliament will adjourn late.

An official communique said the Government and coalition party leaders agreed to seek reconciliation from the standpoints of the Government and Sudeten Leader Konrad Henlein, provided the integrity, authority and international position of Czechoslovakia are untouched.